DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 175 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,230,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Darcesalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 35,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,0000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,0000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,0000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one yr or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manger.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance will be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITEN,
Secretary and Taxurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives assured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 26,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED

in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
JUST VISIT OUR
SILK EMPORIUM

renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.

Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.

Whatever you see will be a TREAT.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "COOVER HOUSE," NEAR THE COLABA STATION AND OPPOSITE THE TRAM TERMINUS, COLABA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th July 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Colaba, near Sassoon Dock, admeasuring 616-2-9 square yards and bounded on the North by a Cross Road, on the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, then agreed to be leased to Rustomji Shapurji Mistry, on the East by Lower Colaba Road, on the West by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Rustomji Shapurji Mistry, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2-9664.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, NEAR THE STATION OF NANDGAON IN NASIK ZILLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bansilal Gangaram, Kenalchand Nathmal, Imam Panubhoy, Ganesh Rughoonath and Moreshwar Vinayek, the Liquidators of the Bansilal Gangaram Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Industrial Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable ginning factory:

Description of the Factory:—All that piece of land, admeasuring 8 acres and 1 goontha, situate near the station of Nandgaon in Nasik Zilla assessed yearly at Rs. 17-0-9, together with the building 2 wells, tanks, mango and nimb trees, etc.

The said factory consists of the following machineries:—

36 gins by Platt Bros.
1 Engine by Marshall Sons and Co. size 12 by 21 by 24, of 100 revolutions.
1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton and Co. size 7 by 28 and 140 pressure.
Also donkey pump, water heater by Marshall Sons & Co., drilling machine, opener by Platt Bros., baling press, lathe, rotary pump, shattings, pulleys and other accessories, etc.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Ganeshwadi, Moolji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Runchordas Valabhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Bhutt Gordhandas Kalianji.

8 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 77730 and 42 yards.
29 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 9699 Kubhar Chap and 42 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been spec'ally awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in French, from 8-30 to 1-30. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Hornby Road, 9035

WANTED—A COMPETANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN of considerable experience in styles and building construction. Apply box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9022

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A GADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, who has failed in B.A. for a post of Rs. 30 to 50. Good knowledge of Gujarati literature and English language essential. Apply with testimonials to: J. S. KUDALKAR, Curator of State Libraries, Central Library, Baroda. 9045

WANTED

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhutwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 8988

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." o266

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A GOING CONCERN with all machinery and stock and goodwill is for sale approximate investment Rs. 50,000. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

ARAB AUSTRALIAN or COUNTRY-BRED HORSE fast in carriage free from bad marks price Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000. Apply SAKERCHUND DAYABHAI, Chawpatty Sea-face or Zavery Bazar. 9037

FOR SALE—CAST IRON COLUMNS height 14½ feet and 18½ feet dia 9. Cast-Iron Brackets 3 feet. by 3 feet for 6 width Beams. Apply MEGHJI VALLABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9044

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two rooms for office or club in Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, Rent moderate. Apply 4th floor same building. 9036

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. PENANG MARU having arrived on the 23rd instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present STUDENTS of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on SUNDAY, 29th July, 1917, at the St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL. Those wishing to join will please intimate the undersigned before Thursday, 26th instant.

A. T. SHAIKH,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.

S. S. "CITY OF EXETER."

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that cargo from No. 2 Hold of the above steamer lying in the Hughes Drydock is now being landed and removed to No. 1 Shed Alexandra Dock, delivery of which may be received on applying to the Port Trust.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Shed and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of the packages being surveyed, or they will not be paid

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick Nixon & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay, 23rd July 1917. 9048.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LODGE OF SORROW.

A LODGE OF SORROW in memory of the late W. Bro. Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. No. 342 S. C. at FREEMASON'S HALL, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st July 1917, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of:—

(1) ACCOUNTANT, on Rs 80—5 annual 120 per month. None need apply who is not a qualified Accountant under the L. S. A. Rules, is not a native of or domiciled in the Province and is not experienced in District Engineer's accounts. The man appointed shall have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 250.

(2) HEAD CLERK, on Rs. 50—4, annual, 70 per month. None need apply who is not experienced in correspondence and account works of District Engineer's Office and is not a native of or domiciled in the Province.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 5th August 1917 by

A. H. DUKE,
B.A., (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer,
Darbhanga.

Laheriasarai, 19th July 1917. 9046

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23th day of July, 1917, to the 10th August, 1917, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half-year ending 15th August 1917 payable to shareholders registered on the 28th day of July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
PESTONJI D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th July, 1917. 9038

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his office at Belgaum, on 4th August, 1917, at 2 p.m., for supply of (1) Sulphate of Alumina or Alumina Ferric to be delivered at Sholapur Water Works Pumping Station. Probable requirements 20 tons to be supplied half in middle of August and remaining half in middle of September.

2. Blank form of tender and specification can be had on payment of Re. 1 to the Accountant of the office of the Undersigned on any working day except the day of receiving the tenders.

3. A sum of Rs. 50 in currency notes as earnest money should accompany the tender and the accepted tenderer has to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 250.

4. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) P. N. NATESHAIYER,
Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.

Bunglow No. 20,
Fort Belgaum,
20th July, 1917. 9032

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDBHOY DATOOBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hemmum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,812 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616, New No. B/3000, Old Survey No. 82 and New Survey No. 7114, and bounded on the East by the property of Trimbuck Juggonath Murka, on the West partly by the property 2ndly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, and partly by the property forming part of the estate of Abdulla M. Dharamsi, on the North by the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and on the South by the property of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3472 (1) and Street No. 4 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the East side of Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198 7/8 square yards, more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under one or more of the following Nos., i.e., Collector's Old No. 616, New No. 2961, Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and is bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by the property firstly hereinabove described, on the West by the Peddar Road, on the North partly by the property of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and partly by a public passage and on the South by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9050

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrator of the property and credits of AMBALAL BHAISETT SHROFF, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust ..... Deceased.

SHIVKUNVAR, widow of AMBALAL BHAISETT SHROFF the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane, outside the Fort. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of July 1917.
Messrs. MANEKLAL and Co.,
9047. Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
NEARING THE END!!
of the Brilliant "WHO'S GUILTY?"
Series This week and next will see the last of this great succession of Problems.
Each story complete in itself.

THIS WEEK!!! THIS WEEK!!!
"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE"
WHO'S GUILTY?
NEXT WEEK. THE TWO LAST AND
FINAL EPISODES!!!

THE EMPIRE
The Rendezvous of Picture Lovers.

Comedy Cartoons!! Comedy Cartoons!!
MUTT and JEFF
The quaint Cartoon Comics as "Night Clerks"
"A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE"
A vivid story of the American Civil War.

LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE
LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE
"SOME" Knockabout Comedy.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Cinema Par Excellence.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK
of the Great Spanish Love Serial
"JUSTICE"
To miss these last Episodes, means missing the greatest treat in Cinematography.
See To-night Rodrick and Herring caught in a Trap.
To-night David Roscoe's fall Revenge.
NOW WE ARE NEAR IT!
WATCH FOR IT!!
IT'S COMING!!!
GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD
IN
PURPLE MASK
AT THE
ELDORADO
CINEMA.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the world famous Dancer
ANNA PAVLOWA
with her Imperial Russian Ballet
in the picturization of AUBER'S Opera
MASANIELLO
or
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI
Nothing like it has ever been screened
Book your seats at once
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME
SLIGHTLY ADVANCED PRICES
Rs. 1-8, As, 12, 8, 6, and 3.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
FIRST CLASS CINEMA BILL.
Great 5-reel Drama:
"THE CHALICE OF SORROW."
Featuring CLEO MADISON. An American and his sister get into trouble with the authorities in a Mexican town and the man is imprisoned. An American Artist, engaged to an Actress, secures his escape and helps both to cross the border. His fiancee becomes jealous and the Governor furious, but after many exciting incidents the latter is killed and the others escape as well.
One-reel Laughter-maker:
"HIS OWN NEMESIS."
A musician's wife deserts him and returns to her art. Hubby is jealous and believes her in love with an artist, and many funny events occur before matters are explained.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—United States Mobilisation Scenes,—New Italian Thrust,—First American Unit Arrives in England,—America's Welcome to Mr. Balfour and Marshal Joffree,—The King and Queen in Lancashire etc.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE EXCELSIOR
Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement.
A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
Including
HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY."
WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY at 9-30
"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"
COMEDY! DRAMA! VAUDEVILLE!!
THURSDAY, JULY 26th at 9-30
Wilson Barrett's Great Play
"THE SILVER KING"
FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.
Also SATURDAY, 28th at 6 & 9-30 P.M.
The Great Hit of London and New York
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
Half Price Matinee on Sat. 28th at 6 p.m.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
6-30. CINEMA. 6-30.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
presents
THE SUCCESSFUL, FARCICAL, MUSICAL PLAYLET
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES
and
OUR CINEMA DRAMA
THE WARNING
Thursday next, July 26th,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
A NEW MUSICAL PLAYLET
THE SIAMESE TWINS.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MISS PEARL WHITE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARTISTE
IN
"MAY FLOWER"
A PATHE COLOR GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.
THE MOST CHARMING FILM EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
TONIGHT:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 3rd Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 16th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 4th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; Sunset: 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. to-day and parcels upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday, July 23.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mails for East African Expy. Force. Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis will be closed at G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Parcel mails to be closed at 6-30 p.m. on 24-7-17.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of members and friends 6 Apollo Street, 6-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Monthly Meeting of Members of Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, July 29.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: To-day at 6 p.m. Matinee of Bandman Co's play "The Silver King." To-night at 9-45, "Her Husband's Wife."

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's is Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE—R. B. Naik to Manikbai Nandodkar on Sunday the 2nd July 1917 at Bandra.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Nariman N. Cooper and family beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of kind messages of condolence and sympathy from their relatives and friends on the occasion of their recent bereavement at the lamentable death of the late Navrosji Hormasji Cooper. All relatives and friends will kindly accept their sincere thanks for the same as the family's grateful acknowledgement.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph traffic for Sind, the Punjab and Madras is not now subject to delay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when S. S. Mehta Esq., will read a paper on "The Haldi Kum Kum" ceremony as witnessed in Indore.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Reform Association will be held at Princess Street this evening at 6 p.m. (B.T.) to elect delegates to the Local Self-Government Conference to be held in Poona on the 27th instant and to suggest proposals to the same.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for East African Expy. Force. Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th instant, instead of on 24-7-17, as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Parcel mails to be closed at 6-30 p.m. on 24-7-17.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ACT ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act and of Cursondas Mulji and Pandit Vidya-sagar will be celebrated to-morrow at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The following will be among the speakers:—1. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, 2. Mr J K Mehta, 3. Mr. Gatulal Gopal Dhruv, 4. C. N. Pandya, 5. H V Divatia, and 6. N C Kelkar. All are cordially invited to attend.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and six deaths occurred from plague on Monday, the cases being reported as follows:—Chukla and Bhuleshwar, one attack each, Mahaluxmi, First Nagpada and Parel, each one attack and one death, Sion, two attacks and two deaths and Maratha Hospital one death. There were four attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack from cholera. The total number of deaths during the day from all causes was 100 as against 88 of the corresponding day of last year and 53 of 1915.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A POINT OF PROCEDURE.

COMMITMENT QUASHED

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

NAROTTAM RANCHHOD *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR

This was a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat with the recommendation that the commitment be quashed.

The Magistrate had charged the accused under section 211 I. P. C. with having brought a false charge of house-breaking by night and theft. The offence was triable by a Magistrate of the First Class as well as the court of sessions. Section 207 Cr. P. Code stated that the procedure prescribed in the following sections was to be followed when the case was triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions or High Court, or in the opinion of the Magistrate to be tried by such Court. He submitted that the meaning of the law was that when the case was not triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions, the case should not be committed to the Court of Sessions unless there were circumstances regarding a trial in the Court of Sessions incident or necessary. The Magistrate had not recorded any circumstance which rendered the trial and decision of the case by the Magistrate himself inexpedient. As far as could be judged from the facts stated, there was no objection to the case being disposed of by the Magistrate, and the sentence which the Magistrate was competent to impose would apparently not be inadequate. High Courts had in previous cases quashed commitments when it appeared that Magistrates could have adequately dealt with cases in which the accused persons were improperly committed.

I. L. R. 38 Bom. 114: 11 Bom. L. R. 18: 3 Cr. Rulings 94: Cr. Ref. No. 611 of 1905 of the Allahabad High Court.

Justice Batchelor observed that the rule must be made absolute here and quashed the commitment to the Court of Sessions for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge. The Magistrate now should proceed with the trial in accordance with law. The offences charged were triable by the Magistrate himself, and that being so, it was ordinarily his duty to try them unless for some special reason to be mentioned by him. He was of opinion that a commitment in any particular case was desirable. No such special reasons had been adduced here.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

501-14—Shamrao M and H, Krishnarao Waman Bhat v Syed Ebrahim alias Ebu and ors, Motichand and D, Shamrao M and H, Mulla and Sabnis and G, Amin and D, Part heard.

588-16—Rustomji and G, Bhalchandra Damodar and ors v John Feliciano Misquita, Pandia and Co.

926-16—Patell and Ez, Amichand Panalal and ors v Maganlal Ramdas and ors, Mans H M and Co.

769-16—Jehangir M and S, Dadabhai Festonji and Co a firm v Vullabhdas Dewji Mulji and Tha.

1332-16—Matubhai J and M, Shriram Chhaganl a firm v Sadasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Malvi H M and R.

325-16—M B Chothia, Jayantilal Gowrishankar Vakil v Messrs Mulchand Jaykissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhowlal alias Gayaprasad Mitha, Malvi M R and Co.

1365-16—Raghvayya N and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Mangu widow, Dikshit D and P.

1378-16—Mulla and Mulla, Gopinath Jivan Mahtre v Luxman Moghaji Nakhwa and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1125-16—Soonderdas and Co, J Pearson and Co a firm v M A Mamsa.

1029-14—Malvi M R and Co, Hukamchand Saroopchand v Govindram Umedram and ors, Captain and V.

303-16—Motichand and D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Charu Chandra Mitra, Daphtary F and D.

344-14—Daph F and D, K Surajmal and Co a firm v Chimanlal Dayabhai, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

663-16—Jamsetji E and D, Bai Premabai widow v Gordhundas Naranji and ors, Raghavayya N and Co.

517-17—Ardesir H D and Co, Messrs Sheodayalmal Bakhtavarmal a firm v Messrs Beharilal Bishambpardas a firm.

525-17—Mans H M and Co, Chhabildas Lakhmidas and anr v Sha Amratlal Kalidas a ors, Mer K and Co, Un P and P.

536-17—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v Sotaram Madonlal a firm, Motichand and D.

579-17—Nanu H and Co, Balkrishna Vishnu Vaigankar and anr v Gopal Dattatrya Godbole and anr.

582-17—Amin and Desai, Manecklal Kalidas a firm v Haridas Jagjiwan a firm, Motichand and D.

597-17—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Esmail Mahomed Essuf.

600-17—Shroff and D, Hathising Jethabhai v Manockchand Rajmal.

604-17—Unwalla P and P, Anandibai v Velji Valabhji, Captain and V.

619-17—Bhai K and G, Chandmal Valiram a firm v Chandumal Toharmal.

625-17—Vachha and Co, Shaik Lal Sheikh Mahomed v Hasonally Essaji, Jehangir G and B.

631-17—Little and Co, Messrs J Begbie and Co a firm v Hemraj Jairam, Pandya and Co.

635-17—Jehangir G and B, Abdul Sutar Ali Mahomed v Haji Jusub Haji Ayub.

637-17—Jehangir M and S, Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors v Bai Samarthbai widow.

645-17—Shroff D and D, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria and Co a firm v Dhanji Jadhavji Andani.

654-17—Motichand and D, Chhotalal Mangaldas a firm v Patel Bhagwandas Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

655-17—Mans H M and Co, Chhabildas Lakhmidas and anr v Rao Saheb Devji Oodhavji Chotani, Amin and Desai.

663-17—Crawford B and Co, Somnaji Doongaji and Co a firm v Merwanji Jehangir Vakil.

630-17—Wadia G and Co, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata v Edward F Lance and ors, Craigie B and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukmanji Ebrahimji, Jeh G and B, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Baloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

124-17—Patell and Ez, Vusunji Veljee v Shivji Karsondas, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1105-14—Amin and D, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor and Co, Bai Hannabai v Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and M, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetjee R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM

P P No 7-17, In person, Florence Marie Fischer v Eugene Reginald Fischer.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 250.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Sykes charged Calis Pinto, a cook, with dishonestly receiving provisions, stores, etc., knowing or having reason to believe them to be stolen property. The property belonged to the Colaba War Hospital and was valued at Rs. 90. There were two charges against the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250, or in default, to an aggregate term of two months and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTOR CLEANER'S MISADVENTURE

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Chapman charged Abdul Karim Kasam, cleaner of a taxi car, with driving a motor car without a license and also with driving on to the footpath of Fuller Road a taxi car whose driver had temporarily left it to go to a latrine, and thereby damaging the car. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 on the first and to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

FREE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES OF THE INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

With a view to advance the cause of education among Indian women and children of the different communities in India, the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society in Bombay, has permitted the use of its premises for the purpose of opening free classes for the education of Indian women and children on various useful subjects at 72, Apollo Street. Several lady members of the Lodge have taken an interest in the movement and have come forward to help in promoting the welfare of the classes opened for the purpose. These classes are free and open for all the communities of India and are affiliated to the Indian Women's Association. Those who want to join or make inquiries about them should see the Secretaries of the Blavatsky Lodge at the above address on any day (except Saturday and Sunday) between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m.

DEATH FROM ARSENIC POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Bismillahbee, a Mahomedan girl, aged fifteen years, residing in Temker Street. The evidence was that the deceased's husband kept several bottles containing materials for polishing pearls in a box in his room. During his absence at work on Saturday, the deceased suddenly took ill and on being questioned she said she had taken some powder out of a bottle to see what it was. She pointed out the bottle which contained arsenic. She was removed to hospital, where she made the same statement. She died subsequently. A verdict of death from arsenic poisoning, the arsenic being self-administered, was recorded.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

With reference to the enquiries which have been reaching the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association it is stated that a further supply of the Badge for war workers has now been received in Simla and the conditions of issue are obtainable on application to the Acting General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Simla. As mentioned on a previous occasion, the badge is being issued by the St. John Ambulance Association in London. The main condition is that applicants must be certified to as engaged in work for the sick and wounded, and, secondly, that they must be members of the St. John Ambulance Association, efficient members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade or actively engaged in work under the auspices of the Indian Branch, Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society. The badge follows the design of the crest of the Order of St. John and can be worn as a brooch by a lady or on the lapel by a gentleman. A small charge is made to cover expenses.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 27th July, 1917, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

BANDRA BEACON CASE.

LIGHTING CONTRACTOR ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

Last week an interesting case was decided by Mr. Taleyarkhan, District Judge, Thana. This was an appeal preferred by Abdool Ali Abdool Kadar Karai, the lighting contractor of the Bandra Municipality, from the decision of Mr. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, who had convicted the appellant on charges under sections 283 and 109 I.P.C. The appellant's servant Soma Gowria Koli had also been charged by the Bandra Police together with him under section 283 I.P.C., and both were on 22nd May last convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each or in defaut of payment to suffer simple imprisonment for two months. Accused No. 2, did not appeal.

The facts of the case, which is of considerable interest to the sea-faring public, are briefly these. Since lately the Bandra town lighting has been carried out by a contractor, and the late contractor is the appellant. As lighting contractor, it is his duty to have the Danda beacon at Bandra lighted at nights. It was alleged that owing to his neglect of duty there was no light on the Danda beacon on the 21st February last and owing to this neglect two *paraos* (cargo boats) were wrecked, the damages amounting to Rs. 100.

The appellant's defence was that though he was a lighting contractor he did not light the lamps himself. Accused No. 2 was his servant whose duty it was to light the Danda beacon, and to whom he had given strict instructions to light the beacon at nights. It was urged for the appellant that if his servant had undertaken these circumstances neglected his duty he the appellant could not according to law be held criminally liable for such neglect.

His Honour the learned District Judge acquitted the accused.

The defence of the second accused in the lower Court was that he had been for 21 years a faithful servant of the Bandra Municipality and it was only recently that the Municipal lighting was given out to a contractor. Before he took up the post of beacon lighter there were two men in his place. While attempting to reach the beacon one stormy night in a boat it capsized, one man Kassam Imam being drowned, and the other narrowly saved. When this occurred the then Secretary of the Bandra Municipality sent for him (the accused) and asked him to take up the beacon lighter's post. While accepting the appointment the accused gave the Secretary definitely to understand that on such stormy nights when it would not be possible for him to reach the beacon it would have to remain without the usual light and that he should not be blamed on this account. The Secretary having agreed to this stipulation the accused took up the post and ever since then the lighting of the beacon had been carried out according to the understanding arrived at with the Secretary. This circumstance the accused said was well-known to the seafaring people concerned with the beacon, who when the beacon was not lighted knew what course to take in such a case, and that if the two boats did not go by this course the fault was of the crews through whose negligence their boats were wrecked.

As the accused No. 2 did not appeal he is undergoing his term of imprisonment in lieu of fine.

Mr. Peter DeSouza, pleader appeared for the two accused in the lower court. While in the appelate court Mr. Patwardhan pleader represented accused No. 1.

CAN HIGH COURT REVISE ITS DECISION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last week the High Court decided in the matter of an application for a review of its decision of a Criminal appeal, that it had no power to review its own criminal judgments. The case in connection with which the application was made was a murder case and the death sentence awarded by the Sessions Judge was confirmed. The application was that there was a letter in possession of a Government Official which the accused could not produce at the trial and got it later. That letter, the accused's contention was, could prove their innocence. They applied to the Government to order a retrial in view of that letter, but the Government replied that that power rested with the High Court. Therefore, the application was made to the High Court with the result stated above.

The sentence in question is a death sentence and if it is not commuted or quashed would mean a judicial murder.

The Section on which the learned Judges of the High Court relied runs as follows:—"No Court other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in Sections 395 and 484, or to correct a clerical error."

So far as I can understand English, this section precisely leaves the High Court's powers untouched. Anybody would agree with the learned counsel of the applicants in his contention that this section does not reduce the High Court's powers. The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten's answer is that that appears to have escaped the judges ever since 1869. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah's answer is that the Full Bench of this High Court have held against Mr. Setalwad's contention. Does Mr. Justice Marten know that no court loses its power by nonuser? The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah forgets the well-known rule laid down in a series of decisions on Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that no number of judicial decisions can defeat a section of an Act. If the respect due to a Full Bench precluded Mr. Justice Shah from exercising his own judgment he could refer the point to a Full Bench over again. A Full Bench can come to a different conclusion from that of a previous Full Bench. Here there seems to be an instance of precedent defeating the law.

I am only sorry that a special appeal to the Privy Council would be very costly. Otherwise this was a point on which the Judicial Committee would, in all probability, have admitted an appeal.—Yours, etc.

P.

It is understood that among the many schemes that are in contemplation by the Government of Madras are the establishment of a second Agricultural College in the Northern Circars and the opening of a second Engineering College in the same area.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

AGAINST MADRAS INTERMENTS AND LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

The Karachi Branch of the Home Rule League has sent the following cablegrams to the Secretary of State and to the Prime Minister.

To the Secretary of State for India Whitehall, London.

The Karachi Home Rule League endorses the Bombay Presidency Association's protest against Mrs. Besant's internment and Lord Pentland's policy regarding self-government. Request annulment.

APPADURAIER,
Secretary.

To the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, Downing Street, London.

The Karachi Home Rule League subscribe to the telegram by the President of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, regarding the Secretary of State's answers regarding internment. Request your intervention.

APPADURAIER,
Secretary.

THEOSOPHY AND POLITICS,

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

The Executive Committee of the Theosophical Society has sent to the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, London, the following cable:

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement cabled by Reuter that Mrs. Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, in a letter to the Madras Government "emphasized the unity of the Theosophical Society with the political aims of other organisations," the Executive Committee of the Society desire to point out that the statement here of the Madras Government contradicts that of Mr. Chamberlain. The Committee as representing the whole International Society demand the publication of its President's unmutilated letter as otherwise great anxiety will certainly be felt in allied and neutral countries in which the strength of the Society in round numbers is as follows: India, 7,000, British Isles, 3,500, America, 6,600, Russia, 1,000 France, 1,300, Italy, 300, Australasia, 2,600, South Africa, 270, Netherlands, 2,500. Scandanavia, 1,100. The Committee earnestly beg you to remove a cause of great irritation caused by Mr. Chamberlain's words which have misrepresented the aims and objects of a world-wide religious organisation.

(Sd.) C. JINARAJADASA,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
J. R. Aria, Recording Secretary,
Theosophical Society,
Adyar, Madras.

LATE DR. DADABHOY NAOROJI.

KARACHI HOME LEAGUE'S CONDOLENCES.

At a meeting of the Karachi branch of the Home Rule League, assembled on the 10th instant to condole the death of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the following resolutions were adopted:—

This meeting of the Home Rule League, Karachi Branch, deeply mourns the death of Dr. Dadabhai Navroji, the fearless champion of Self-Government for India and places on record its high appreciation of the invaluable services he rendered for the educational, social and political advancement of the Motherland. That this meeting further resolves to carry on fearlessly, perseveringly and above all constitutionally the agitation for Home Rule or Swaraj of which the late Dr. Dadabhai Navroji was such a great champion.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. S. G. Adharu a meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, in the Grain Merchants' Association, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, when it expressed their deep sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and protested against the pronouncement made by Lord Pentland in the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency, and the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia.

At a special condolence meeting the Young Men's Literary Circle passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India.

BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.

"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE."

The Bandman Repertory Company opened a short season at the Excelsior on Sunday evening, the first show being "The Silver King" at the Matinee and the 9-30 show being "Her Husband's Wife" which being staged for the first time in Bombay, attracted a good audience.

The story of the latter play is hinged on the illusions of a hypochondriac, who solicitous of her husband's future welfare plans to secure a suitable wife for him after her death, not by any means attractive. But as matters turn out, jealousy proves an antidote to the hypochondriac and eventually her illusions dispelled the wife finds herself better adapted to her circumstances and the piece ends happily.

Miss Margaret Dale Owen in her emotional acting most successfully represented the hypochondriac, while Mr. Harry Carson Clarke as uncle John, who hit upon the plan of curing his hypochondriac niece Irene's imaginary illness, by rousing jealously in her mind was equally effective. Miss Dorothea Temple who enacted Miss Ladew the prospective wife was also quite realistic.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Justice Walsh of the Allahabad High Court has been elected of a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

The Allahabad High Court will close for the long vacation on the 8th August. Sir Pramada Charan Bannerji will be the Vacation Judge.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Bombay on Saturday evening.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at the All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai will probably be appointed Collector of South Arcot District on completion of his special duty in connection with the preparation of co-operative manuals.

Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines, India, left Simla on Monday for the headquarters Calcutta visiting Bengal coal mines *en route*.

There will be no despatch of mails to Europe from Simla this week.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOMB RULE LEAGUE.

The following persons joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) on the 21st instant:—

Mr. Ramarov Krishnaro Shahanbhag, Mr. Shankar R. Varang, Mr. Narayan D. Shinde, Mr. Soma V. Varang, Mr. Babu B. Manjarekar, Mr. Yeshawant A. Savant, Mr. Sadashankar M. Bhat, Mr. Pandurang H. Paralkar, Mr. Krishnarov P. Paralkar, Mr. Babunandsingh Vishnu Dayalsingh, Mr. Shankarprasad Trikamrai, Mr. Laxmiram Nandram Bhatta, Mr. Balwantram Nanabhai Joshi, Mr. Dahyabhai Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Chotabhai Patel, Mr. Dharamasi Damaji, Mr. Kanaji Murarji; Mr. Jayantilal Kaliram Jani, Mr. Menaji Parshotam.

The Branch has received a donation of Rs. 50 from Mr. B. D. Amin (Baroda). Since Mrs. Besant's internment, the Branch has secured up to the 21st instant, 1,007 new members.

Messrs. C. M. Vimavala; Bhanji Gangji; Mahomed Hasham; N. F. Billimoria; Dr. Chhaganlal R. Kesham; Messrs. Manilal Premchand; Amratlal Liladhar; Ramji Bharmal Shah; Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai; Maganlal Jagjiwan Sheth; Maganlal Jesingbhai Shah; Pallonji Pestonji Khajolia; Vithal Chimnaji Vad, Pleader; Veerchand Jechand Doshi; Narbhiram Anupchand Mehta; and in addition about 50 more members.

G. I. P. RY. STRIKE.

PAREL WORKSHOPS MEN STILL REFUSING TO WORK.

The employees of the Locomotive Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel continued to be on strike yesterday. They collected yesterday morning at Chamar Bag, and some of them, who had been sent for, went to the workshops, where Mr. Bonner, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, advised them to persuade the men to resume work. The men however still refused to return to work. There is no truth in the statement which has been published that the men's leaders were informed by the Commissioner of Police that Chinese labour would have to be requisitioned if they did not return to work.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Anti-Tilakite".—We do not propose to publish your letter.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 24, 1917.

A BISHOP ON THE SITUATION.

II

We remarked yesterday that in the enunciation at any rate of one or two recognised and familiar political principle the Bishop of Bombay does express "representative British opinion." It is when it comes to applying them to India and the Indian situation that the Bishop breaks down with calamitous completeness. His thirty-nine years of British upbringing and citizenship enable him to realize instinctively how irrevocably the British traditions are bound up with and committed to the ideals of democracy and constitutional freedom. But his nine years in India, subject as they must have been to the incessant and insidious operation of an environment that is compounded of race dominance and monopolist tendencies, and which from the very circumstances of the case, cannot be an excessively sympathetic one in respect of Indian national aspirations,—have evidently warped his judgment to an extent that the Bishop little suspects. We say this deliberately, as we cannot find any other explanation of the extraordinary contradictions and incongruities with which the Bishop's letter abounds. In that communication he has attempted the difficult feat of presenting the viewpoint of the average enlightened Englishman at Home, as to principles, and then proceeding to base upon them the whole of the political creed of Anglo-Indian officialdom as it obtains in this country.

The Bishop, for instance, is on unexceptionable ground when he says:

> "Speaking as an Englishman who has not forgotten how Englishmen feel in England, I wish to press upon you and all other Indian patriots that the ruling fact of the political situation is that the English are believers in self-government to an extent which is almost superstitious. Their belief in the value of self-government is however surpassed by that of the men of the British Dominions beyond the seas such as the Canadians and the Australians who, after the voluntary sacrifices which they have made in this war are certain to have a powerful voice in the British imperial policy of the future. It is impossible that the democracy of Great Britain or the democracies of the self-governing Dominions will rest content with any ideal for the future of India except one, and that one ideal is that India should eventually attain to self-government. These democracies will be unable to conceive any justification for our rule in India, except that it is to be a training of India for self-government."

Beginning so promisingly and with such splendid insight into the most deep-rooted and fundamental convictions of his fellow-countrymen, the Bishop fails lamentably, as our readers are aware, to apply those principles to his reading of the Indian situation. In a discussion of over two columns in length he misunderstands and, doubtless unwittingly, misrepresents the facts of almost every Indian problem he touches upon. As we remarked yesterday he is woefully ignorant of certain cardinal facts of the crisis which besets the country to-day. It is equally clear that he has been so completely out of touch with Indian life and sentiment that he has found no difficulty in adopting *en bloc* the official version,—as familiar as it must be unconvincing to anyone who knows the Indian side of the case,—of the political phenomena observable in India to-day.

We will examine the accuracy and validity of some of the Bishop's *obiter dicta* and exhortations, merely remarking that whether it is the action and attitude of Indian political leaders that he is discussing or India's fitness for Self-Government, whether it is the failure of recruitment for the Defence Force or the difficulties of the caste system, the Bishop has not *one* word of comment or criticism to offer respecting the Government's share in engendering the unfortunate and unhappy situation that prevails at present in India, or their direct responsibility for some at any rate of its aspects which he condemns. Says the Bishop: "The political leaders of India apear to think that war time is a favourable opportunity for pressing their claims by creating a ferment in every part of the country to which their influence extends." If it were not that there is abundant internal evidence in the Bihop's communication, as we have already indicated, that he is profoundly ignorant of what has been going on in this country during the last few years, and that the above statement emanates from him, we should have no hesitation in characterizing it as a gross misrepresentation. The sheer unveracity of the Bishop's charge leaves one gasping. We wonder in what awful solitude, or in what carefully-arranged segregation, he is made to spend his days. So far from it being the case that Indian leaders have sought to utilize the war as "a favourable opportunity" for pressing their claims, it is a historical fact, which moreover has been attested to by Lord Hardinge and other British statesmen who were in a unique position to know and judge of the matter, that on the outbreak of the war they buried every species of domestic controversy, every item of internal politics calculated in the slightest degree to embarrass the Government in this country, and rallied to the cause of the Empire with unprecedented loyalty, devotion and spontaneity. If a "ferment" has since been created it is solely due to the discussions on post-war reconstruction begun in other parts of the Empire and the attempt made by the authorities to suppress the natural, inevitable and necessary discussion of post-war reforms by the people of this country in a thoroughly constitutional and law abiding manner, what time those same authorities were not averse to encouraging and advising others, non-Indians like Mr. Curtis for instance, to carry on a one-sided and mischievous propaganda adverse to the most vital interests of India. The Bishop talks with an almost preternatural detatchment: it does not seem to have occurred to him even as a bare possibility that it takes two to "create a ferment", that the Government was a party to the transaction, so to say, and that for the Indian leaders to have continued to remain silent while their destinies were being disposed of, as it were, over their heads, would have been a monstrous betrayal. In touching on the Indian Defence Force the Bishop addresses himself to educated Indians "as a University man writing to University men," and proceeds to institute a most extraordinary comparison between the response of the educated classes in Great Britain and the Colonies to the call to join the army, and that of the same classes in India in regard to the I. D. F. He has no difficulty in showing that the response in the one case was magnificent and in the other meagre, but will it be believed that he does not even indirectly refer once to the notorious facts behind that alleged and relative failure. Has the Bishop ever heard of the nearly half-a-century old controversy regarding the non-admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks of their own army, and does he know that its non-settlement to this day has left a rankling sense of bitter wrong on the minds of the people? Has his Lordship read the terms and the provisions of the Indian Defence Force Act, and the speeches that were delivered in the Imperial Council by the non-official Indian members while discussing the bill, in which they warned the Government that with the best will in the world they could not promise an enthusiastic response to its proposals? The Bishop of Bombay talks at length of the military response of Great Britain and the Dominions, but he is discrectly silent about Ireland. Perhaps he realizes something of the delicacy of the Irish question. Why then should he not similarly recognise that it was a psychological impossibility to make a success of the Defence Force as it was conceived and framed by the Government? And if that is the case, as all Indians of any position and authority in the country, (including Mr. Tilak, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Paranjpye to whom the Bishop himself pays a tribute for their efforts on behalf of the Defence Force) would tell him, how is it that his Lordship cannot find it in him to say a word as to the Government's share for the failure of the recruitment for the I. D. F.? He lays the whole of the responsibility and the blame for the poor response on Indians in total disregard of facts that are both material and relevant.

Similarly in regard to the other phases of the Indian situation on which he dwells, the Bishop contrives to present only one side of the case, rigorously eliminating all reference to the responsibility of the Government. Reading him one would be justified in assuming, if one did not know any better, that the people of this country had unfettered choice and initiative which they had deliberately exercised or omitted to exercise against the interests of the Empire; that no such institution as the Government of India existed, and consequently that no obstructionist influence had ever been exerted on the aspirations and endeavours of the people in the shape of inadequate and ill-conceived provisions in the act instituting the Indian Defence Force, and otherwise. In his present frame of mind, it would be perhaps too much to expect that his Lordship would see that the Government have it in their power to stop the "ferment" at any moment by doing the right thing and undertaking to deal fairly,—and in the true British spirit which the Bishop of Bombay has himself so well described,—with India's just and rightful claims.

LIBERTY.

That sound lawyer, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has recently been contributing to the columns of the "New Statesman" a series of most informing and instructive articles on the question of liberty in connexion with the war which we cannot but commend at this juncture for their great lucidity and judicial equanimity. The third, on the "Liberty of speech and of the Press", appearing in the "New Statesman" issue of the 9th June last is of the utmost value at the present time. His introductory paragraph is the key to the whole article which he has elaborated with admirable accuracy and political sagacity. All sentiment and emotion are absent. He views the question with a clear gaze and indites his views with a pen of steel. Mr. Samuel says: "There can be no such a thing, although the phrase is often used, as restriction of freedom of thought Thought is much too elusive for laws to be able to control." Unfortunately, the eternal truth of the apothegm has never flashed on the minds of the different authors of the repressive another "martial" legislation introduced into this country during last few years "A government can no more confin thought than the hand can grasp air." Had our official legislators of the past and present reflected on the utter futility of harnessing the thought of India even for five minutes, they would have perceived the unwisdom of their precious enactments. But such thought as Mr. Samuel has so well crystallised, is altogether undreamed of in the philosophy of our sun-dried bureaucrats. Indian thoughts, specially those most dominant for some time past, are beyond their control even by the most draconian legislation. All that they can do is to keep under control the "expression" of their thoughts. It is the expression which is read and interpreted as something dangerous, and therefore deserving of being locked up or suppressed! Mr. Samuel very properly says that "it is the expression of thought, the communication of ideas or facts which the State may be able to touch," so that what a Government does control or restrict in times of war is this "expression" of thought and no more. But it is needless to say that men's thoughts revolve and revolve with each process of the sun till they arrive at maturity and fructify, either in the spirit of pacific evolution or bloody revolution. But no human thought is conquerable. It may die out by itself when such thought is obsolete or decayed, not otherwise.

We need not refer to the next four paragraphs of the article, as they deal with considerations well known, as to the duty of the Government summarily to arrest spies, to establish censorships, to legislate for the defence of the realm, and so on, during war time. As to censorship, Mr. Samuel has a great deal to say on the danger of its being stretched too far. But we need not dilate on that. It is of greater importance to draw the attenion of the reader to the animated discussion which has arisen in the United Kingdom as to "the exercise of the powers conferred on the Government by the Defence of the Realm Act to prevent or to punish the publication of information or the conduct of propaganda". It is very difficult to draw the line of legitimate control. Where may a minister or a magistrate in each particular instance stop or what may be allowed? There are instances given to show where the Government can or cannot stop. One of these is: "who is to judge whether or not a war is justifiable and necessary?" If the principle were accepted that any opposition, when once the State had gone to war, "was to be regarded," says Mr. Samuel:

> "as treasonable and was to be put down with a firm hand, there could be no means of informing the nation of the facts, of retrieving the blunders and retracing the false steps. If opposition to a war policy may sometimes be right, who, then, unless the nation itself, is to say *when* it is right? From the men actually in power an impartial judgment cannot be expected. No Government would ever admit that a war to which it had committed its people was unjust or avoidable, and that opposition to it might be reasonable and patriotic. Indeed, the weaker the moral position of the Government of the day, the stronger the temptation to put to drastic use a right to impose silence."

It were to be wished the wisdom embodied in the last sentence just quoted will be taken to heart by the Indian Government. Its moral position, so far as the recent drastic measures put into force are concerned, was exceedingly weak. The very fact of its being unable to justify them by irrefragable evidence clearly demonstrated that weakness. We can therefore well understand the silence it has sought to impose.

Proceeding in this line of argument, Mr. Samuel comes to the instances of the seizure of newspapers. And here the views which he propounds with such lucidity of expression and logic of thought need to be firmly borne in mind. "Again, the attempt at suppression, which cannot in any case be complete, may in the long run stimulate, rather than stifle, the movement at which it is aimed." This is exactly what has happened in connexion with the recent proceedings of the Madras Government.

> "The seizure of newspapers and leaflets, the prosecution of speakers and writers, publishers and printers, the use of force to prevent meetings being held, the imprisonment of men of non-criminal type, all this gives rise to scandal, which may do far more mischief than a free propaganda; martyrdom is the most effective of advertisements. And as a consequence of the attacks of the Executive, the agitation would change its character; instead of being directed against the war, when an answer is easy, it is directed against the suppression of free speech, when a convincing answer is difficult, if not impossible."

The following is still more to the point:

> "Open propaganda provokes reply. Suppression seems to make reply unnecessary. The national case is not constantly stated and rigorously defended because no voices are heard to dispute it. It is allowed to go by default. Meanwhile, underground, the subversion of opinion continues; the State, however active its police, can never discover every channel of propaganda; at last when some opportunity, that cannot be denied, occurs, such as a Parliamentary election, a serious division of opinion is suddenly revealed, most injurious to the national cause. When the body has a disease, overt symptoms are a means of safety. If they appear, they can be diognised and a remedy applied; if the symptoms are suppressed, the disease may develop undetected till it is too late to effect a cure."

Exactly! It is a matter of profound regret that there should at this juncture be such a lack of political wisdom as to lead to blind measures of suppression. Here then may the difference between the policy of suppression and repression and that of free speech be clearly noticed. The very licence of speech would in due course bring its own revenge and hurl the speaker to perdition in open daylight. And there would be none to sympathise. The world of reason and restrained freedom would deem it as an act of retributive justice. That is the difference. And it is here that the lack of wisdom and political sagacity in a government, be it in the East or the West is clearly discerned and commented upon.

Notes of the Day.

Municipalities and Primary Education.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to consider the proposed Madras District Municipalities Bill, has just concluded its labours and to judge by its chief recommendation, these labours have not been, as is not infrequently the case with such committees, unfruitful and disappointing. It is a welcome sign of the times that the Committee came to the general agreement that some provision should be made to give option to municipalities to introduce elementary education free or compulsory or both, according as their means permit. We are not told what financial adjustments are recommended as between the Government and the Municipalities to enable the latter to make primary education free and compulsory within their areas, though the Committee has recommended that permission should be granted to these bodies to levy educational cess, subject to the sanction of the Government. The Bill, it is stated, will now be finally cast into shape in the light of the Committee's recommendations, and will then go up to the Government of India for approval. The approval of the Government of India is assured, for they have already assented to the principle of optional compulsion in regard to Mr. Patel's Bill which is to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council this week.

The Premier's Speech.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered a spirited and characteristic speech at the Belgian Independene Day feast at Queen's Hall. Its main interest lay in the Premier's references to the speech of the new German Chancellor, and he had no difficulty in exposing the hollowness and utter insincerity of the enemy professions. There can be little doubt that, as the Prime Minister said, the appointment of Dr. Michaelis means that the military party in Germany has momentarily triumphed. Germany is still thinking in terms of militarist domination and annexation, and as long as that mood prevailed the Allies were determined not to sheathe the sword: "Belgium must be restored as a free independent people (loud cheers) not as protectorate. Its sceptre must be Belgian, its sword must be Belgian, its scabbard must be Belgian and its soul must be Belgian. (Loud cheers.)"

Futility of Submarinism.

Touching on the alleged and threatened perils of enemy submarinism, Mr. Lloyd George gave some striking facts and figures. "Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea," said the Premier and quoted figures to show that we have substantially decreased our losses. Moreover,—"We shall turn out in 1917, four times the number of ships that we did in 1916, (cheers) and during last two months of 1917, we shall turn out as many ships as we did in the whole of last year." Mr. Lloyd George's whole speech indeed should make both disillusioning and disconcerting reading for the German Chancellor.

PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(BY L. G. KHARE.)

(II) THE TREND OF NECESSARY REFORM

The Lawrence Committee, which dealt on the whole exhaustively with the problem of extending Local Self-Government in relation to Local Boards, considered the District Councils as functioning under the following heads: (a) Public Works, (b) Educational, (c) Medical, (d) Sanitary, (e) Veterinary and (f) Agricultural. With their recommendations in general except under head (b) popular opinion will find it needless to quarrel. The suggestion that a section should be introduced in the District Local Boards Act, empowering the District Councils to undertake the construction, repair and maintenance of works the cost of which is to be defrayed by Government will be a step in advance in the right direction. But as regards primary education although the Committee suggest the adoption of the municipal educational rules, the creation of a School Board, and the transfer of the subordinate inspecting agency to the District Council, one is disappointed to notice that the Committee have no very radically generous proposals to make regarding financial assistance to be given to Local Boards for educational purposes. The Committee have the courage to admit that "Government in India retain in their own hands a much larger proportion of the total public revenue than is the case with the Governments of Western Europe."

Inadequate Resources.

When the late Mr. Gokhale, in an admirable speech in the Imperial Council on 13th March, 1912, attempted an exhaustive survey of the constitution of Local Bodies, their powers and functions and their resources, he did not fail to notice that the Decentralization Commission, although it had considered the question of the constitution and functions of Local Bodies, had not been quite satisfactory in its examination of its resources. Advocating that the Local Bodies should be given powers of self-taxation, he proceeded to point out that he had Sir Herbert Risley and Sir John Jenkins on his side in the complaint that the resources of District Boards and Municipalities "were not sufficient to enable them to work up to modern standards of administration." He quoted Sir James Meston as saying that as regards District Boards "there should be quinquennial settlement made by Provincial Governments with them as to the additional revenue that should be allowed to these bodies."

The Lawrence Committee recommend that in regard to Primary Education two-thirds of expenditure by the District Councils may be met from provincial grants, whatever may be the method approved by Government for their allotent. Now, as regards this question of finance in relation to grants-in-aid unless the application of the same principle can be extended as it ought to be to other kinds of expenditure, the Committee's recommendations will not bear any fruits whatever. The only solution must lie in fixing the proportion of the Government grant under each head. The Committee recommend that a "Local taxation account should be opened, that to that account should be credited a two-anna share of the excise revenue and a three-pie share of the land rebenue. One cannot fail to notice that the relations between the Government and the Local Self-Governing Bodies cannot rest on a satisfactory basis until the Government grant is definitely fixed, and unless there is an arrangement to make up the fixed proportion by increasing the amount in the taxation account by an increased share in certain definite provincial revenues.

The System in England.

It is noticeable, that Mr. Seddon is "hardly prepared to recommend that Government should contribute two rupees to one on education throughout," nor can he assent to the Committee's proposal that "when a local authority levy the special rate it should be entitled to a corresponding subvention from provincial funds." If Mr. Seddon's ideas were acceptable in England Local Self-Government would in that country come to an untimely end. What is the system in England? The Kemp Committee appointed in 1911 to consider the question of local taxation noticed as distinct grievances, (1) an insufficient contribution by the State towards the cost of national services such as education, pauperism, main roads and the police; (2) the undue heavy burden upon persons engaged in agriculture and other allied occupations.

An attempt was made in England, just as one hopes an attempt will be made here, to find for the local authorities entirely new sources of revenue, which they were to collect and spend just as they did the rates It is worth noticing here that a local income tax and a local tax on land were suggested as additional sources of revenue. The first was rejected as its imposition "would absolutely destroy the Imperial income tax as a means of raising money; the second was criticised as an additional burden, if it was to be levied in *addition* to the existing rates. One feels quite certain that in India the same fate will meet any similar proposals. An attempt is now being made in England to place the whole cost of certain services already looked upon as national, on the National Exchequer. It will clarify the issue if one may be allowed to quote here how, in laying down certain principles about State aid to local services, the English departmental Committee on Local taxation had proceeded to analyse those services. They divide them into:—

> (1) services which are carried out and controlled almost entirely by local authorities in the interests of their respective localities and are not to any marked extent for the benefit of the nation as a whole;
>
> (2) Services which are carried out entirely by the State in the interests of

(Continued on page 5.)

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE AISNE FRONT.

PREMIER'S RUTHLESS ANALYSIS OF MICHAELIS' SPEECH.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S MANIFESTO.

VIGOROUS ATTACKS ON AISNE FRONT.

REPULSED BETWEEN HURTEBISE AND CALIFORNIA.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL OVER WHOLE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., July 23.

A French communiqué says:—There was a violent enemy bombardment with heavy shells on the Aisne front, from the Chevrigny Spur to the south of Corbeny. It was most intense from Hurtebise as far as east of Craonne. The Germans at daybreak delivered a powerful attack on this front with the fresh troops brought up on the previous evening.

Between Hurtebise and the Casemates Plateaux the hostile waves of assault were shattered by our fire and thrown back to their own trenches, being unable to reach our lines. Our heavy batteries dispersed the enemy masses south of Ailette with severe losses.

Simultaneously ours brilliantly repelled a violent attack on Casemates and the California Plateaux.

The artillery duel continues with redoubled intensity over the whole region.

ATTACKS NORTH OF BEZONVAUX REPULSED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., July 23.

The enemy was very active at night on both the banks of the Meuse. The artillery duel was very lively in the regions of Avocourt and Bezonvaux and in the whole of the St. Mihiel sector. The Germans attacked at two points north of Bezonvaux, and after a sharp fight, in which the enemy sustained serious losses, we completely drove them out of some elements, in which they had obtained a footing.

Two enemy attempts to reach our trenches on the heights of the Meuse near Bouchot and the Chevalier woods failed. We took prisoners.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE.

ENEMY GAINS FIRST LINE ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 23.

A French communiqué says the battle continued all day with extreme violence in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. The observers located numerous German batteries whose principal efforts were directed against the Casemates and the California Plateaux, which powerful effectives incessantly attacked. Ours resisted with admirable bravery in hand-to-hand fighting, vigorously counter-attacking. The enemy was thrown back from the Casemates to which he had clung with enormous losses. The enemy gained a footing on the California Plateau in the first line during the afternoon. The fighting continues desperately.

Cannonading is lively in the Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

DISPLAY OF GERMAN RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 22.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., July 23.

It is semi-officially stated that the battle of Chemin-des-Dames on the 20th instant was most desperate and murderous. The German command displayed the same pitiless recklessness of life as at Verdun, sacrificing regiment after regiment of picked troops in a frightful hecatomb. Our troops vied with each other in heroism.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

ENEMY BOMBED OUT OF ALL MOMENTARY GAINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the attack on a four mile front in the Chemin-des-Dames sector on the 19th instant, in which the 5th division of the Prussian Guard composed of picked battalions took part, and were repulsed, says everywhere along the crest, the Germans have only a stone's throw to climb to reach the French front lines. In some places the lines are only 15 yards apart, the French hanging almost vertically over the Germans. The latter obtained a single success at one point, because it was practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line.

The enemy made another attempt at twilight and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged all night, but the enemy was bombed out of all his momentary gains by the morning.

AIR-RAID ON HARWICH AND FELIXSTOWE.

ELEVEN KILLED AND 26 INJURED.

RAIDERS HOTLY PURSUED BY OUR MACHINES.

DRIVEN OUT TO SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, (2-30 p.m.) July 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 23.

Gunfiring this morning in London caused rumours of an air raid but it apparently was only a warning.

The Isle of Thanet correspondent reports that at 8-30 this morning sirens sounded in a number of towns on the Thanet coast. British aeroplanes had been in the air and a squadron of them proceeded to the point from which the firing was afterwards heard. A squadron of battleplanes soon afterwards went in the same direction. The signal "all clear" was given at 9-20 in the morning.

(3-55 p.m.)

It is officially announced that a squadron of between fifteen and twenty-one aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at eight this morning and dropped some bombs, but the heavy anti-aircraft fire caused the formation to split, a part returning over the sea and a part proceeding southward along the Essex coast. These were constantly engaged by gunfire and proceeded home without dropping more bombs. Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to the sea, heavily engaging them, but visibility was low and observation difficult. Eight were killed and twenty-five injured at Felixstowe and Harwich.

NEW BOMB WARNINGS.

(4-10 p.m.)

It appears that it was the new bomb warnings for air raids which roused London at 8-30 this morning, signals which were very effective in the Sabbath calm. They were supplemented by notices to take cover, carried by the police and special constables. The Tube stations and other refuges were quickly thronged by half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted ten minutes, by which time the streets were practically empty. "All clear" was signalled at ten.

LATEST AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

A RAIDER BROUGHT DOWN BY FLYING CORPS PATROL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 23.

The Press Bureau announces that the air raid casualties are now eleven killed and twenty-six injured. The damage is insignificant. A Flying Corps patrol engaged the raiders as they returned to Belgium, and brought down one in the sea near the coast.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FIGHT OVER ESSEX.

RAIDERS CHASED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 23.

The air-battle lasted an hour over Essex this morning. Seven German aeroplanes appeared at 8-30 from south-east, travelling west but the British aeroplanes compelled them to turn eastward. The rattle of the machine guns and the bursting of the shells could be heard as the raiders came over.

Three British aeroplanes surrounded one German and drove it westward, all the four disappearing in a haze.

Another British machine chased the Germans eastward. The machines were at a great height and soon all disappeared.

RAIDERS REPULSED EAST OF LEVERGUIER.

DAMAGE ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 23.

A British communiqué says we repulsed the raiders eastward of Leverguier. There were many air fights yesterday evening. We brought down two aeroplanes and drove down four. One of ours is missing.

We brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

A ROUGH TIME FOR THE RAIDERS.

BRITISH AEROPLANES PRAISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., July 23.

Telegrams from correspondents on Kent and Essex show that the attempt at raid on London was on an equal scale to that of the 7th instant. Bombs were dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich, but little damage was done except for the smashing of glass. The raiders apparently had a very rough time as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying home.

Observers on the coast are loud in praise of British aeroplanes, which emerged seemingly from nowhere, ascended very rapidly to a height of ten thousand feet, and remained for hours patrolling in the air.

The Germans again had luck to be able to hide themselves in the clouds.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

MICHAELIS' SPEECH ANALYSED.

PREMIER ON GERMAN SHAM.

DISILLUSIONING NEW CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., July 23.

Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day feast at Queen's Hall, Mr. Lloyd-George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming (loud cheers) and France, Britain and civilisation held that when it did come, it must be complete. (Cheers).

DR. MICHAELIS' SPEECH ANALYSED.

Turning to the German Chancellor's speech, Mr. Lloyd-George asked what hope of honourable peace it contained. It was a dexterous facing of all the ways of speech. It was the speech of a man awaiting the Military issue. Let the Allies beart that in mind (Hear, hear).

There were phrases in the speech that the German military powers would understand—phrases about making the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace-Lorraine, and had drenched Europe in blood since 1914. That phrase—if they dared—would annex Belgium and Courland, and again precipitate Europe into a welter of blood within a generation unless it was wiped out on the battlefield of Europe. There were phrases for democratic minds. For example, that members of the Reichstag were to get offices—but they would not be ministers, only clerks. (Laughter).

WANTED DEMOCRATIC PEACE.

After saying that on the whole the Chancellor's speech meant that the military party had momentarily won, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to reaffirm that the form of Germany's Government was her affair but what manner of Government we could trust to make peace with, that was our business. (Hear, hear). "Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace and if you cannot get it in Germany, then we must secure other guarantees as substitute. The Chancellor's speech showed that Germany for the moment has elected for war. Belgium was not even mentioned. Its phraseology is full of menace to Belgium. It makes German frontier secure—that is, it takes Metz, Strassburg and will take Liege and control Antwerp in order to secure German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free independent people (loud cheers) not as protectorate. Its sceptre must be Belgian, its sword must be Belgian, its scabbard must be Belgian and its soul must be Belgian. (Loud cheers).

EVERYTHING SHAM IN THE SPEECH.

I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech, as it way my duty, once, twice, thrice to seek anything from it which could hope to end the bloody struggle and I see in it sham independence for Belgium, sham democracy for Germany and sham peace for Europe and I say that Europe has not sacrificed millions of her gallant sons to re establish the soil consecrated by their blood as a mere sanctuary for sham. (Loud cheers). Dr. Michaelis tries to dope his people with illusions but Germany will find that these like others will be dispelled. "The harrassing six weeks"—that's gone the "circumvention blockade by opening a road to Bagdad" that's gone, the Zepp raids where are they? Now it is the Turks and the U boats good company for each other.

FUTILITY OF SUBMARINISM.

Owing to submarines we are told that we cannot last much longer. I am sorry to disillusion Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career but truth compels. Gradually but surely we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea. Although our apprehensions were great for summer months, we have gradually decreased our losses. For example, comparing three weeks of July with the corresponding period in April, we have not lost half of the number of ships (loud cheers). That is not all. We shall turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships that we did in 1916 (cheers) and during the last two months of 1917 we shall turn out as many ships as we did in the whole of last year (Loud cheers). I want to give these figures to the Chancellor so as to help him to give the right interpretation to his own statement. (Loud laughter.)

FOOD SUPPLY COMPLETELY SECURED.

The Premier continued: "We shall turn out in 1918 six times more than in 1916. (Cheers). We are a slow people, not quick in uptake but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, industry and determination but they will starve us—they have said so. (Laughter), I am sorry but as Premier I must again tell the truth. So far from starving us, owing to the exertions of our Food Controller and Shipping Controller, the food supply for 1917 and 1918 on the basis of the present consumption is secured. (Loud cheers). We are arranging a programme of cultivation that will make 1918 secure even if the losses increased. I don't want the Germans to harbour delusions that they are going to put us out of this fight till liberty has been re-established through out the world."

AMERICA'S POWER.

The Premier next referred to the Chancellor's statement that America had not ships to bring the army across and he reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said that Britain had not an army. "If Britain while maintaining and equpping and ever building up equipment for an army of millions, and while maintaining the largest navy in the world, can organise herself for the third year of the exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America with twice our population and endless natural resources going to be beaten for the lack of effort? I predict that if Dr. Michaelis survives, he will form a different opinion and make a different speech and that is the one we are awaiting and fighting for.

GERMAN RULERS—NOT ALLIES—ARE GERMANY'S ENEMIES.

A great German newspaper the other day said that Germany was fighting for the freedom and independence of the Fatherland. That was never true and it is less true to-day than ever. The freer Germany is, the better we shall like it. Her rulers and not the Allies are the enemies of the freedom of Germany. We could make peace with free Germany but we cannot with Germany dominated by autocracy (Cheers.)

FIGHT BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

Since the Russian revolution and the Russian offer to concede independence to the nation under the Russian flag, the last shadow of pretext that Germany is fighting for freedom has vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of democratic freemen and a group of nations governed by military autocracy. That is the whole thing."

TRIBUTE TO M. KERENSKY.

The Premier concluded: "There has been more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of Dr. Michaelis for Bethmann-Hollweg, namely that brilliant Russian statesman, the outstanding figure of the revolution and the man whose inspiration regenerated and revived the Russian military power has succeeded to the leadership of the Russian democracy. (Cheers.)

FUTURE OF MANKIND IS OUR TRUST TO MAINTAIN AND DEFEND.

In the coming great struggles in the east and the west every German soldier must know that if he fails he is dying for a military autocracy fighting free peoples. On the contrary, every Belgian, French and Russian soldier knows that he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his natives land. Every British, American and Portuguese soldier knows that he is fighting side by side with the others for international right and justice in the world and it is that growing conviction, more than the knowledge of our vast unexhausted resources, which gives them and us the heart to go on fighting to the end knowing that the future of mankind is our trust to maintain and defend. (Loud cheers).

"HONEYED MOUTHINGS AND HYPOCRITICAL CANT,"

MR. HUGHES ON MICHAELIS SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MELBOURNE, July 23.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., July 23.

Mr. Hughes, in an interview, said that he entirely agreed with Mr. Lloyd George

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FIGHTING NEAR DVINSK.

ENEMY OCCUPIES ZAGORBELIA.

RUSSIANS' RETIREMENT ON LOMNITZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 23.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—There was intense cannonading south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy continues to attack westward of Tarnopol. Our troops continue to retreat beyond the river Sereth and the enemy has occupied Zagorbelia, which is a suburb of Tarnopol.

In spite of our superiority in numbers, our retreat is almost uninterrupted owing to the instability of the troops, disregard of orders, and the propaganda of the Maximalists.

The enemy has compelled us to evacuate Babino and to retire to the right bank of the river Lomnitza.

ENEMY REPULSED IN NOVICA REGION.

GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE SOUTH OF DVINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 23.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says: Enemy artillery fire was intense south-westward of the Dvinsk. The enemy developed further offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops lacking stability and elsewhere not obeying commands continued to retire and paused in the evening on line of Renlov-Hladki-Pokropuvna-Vybudov.

We repulsed several attacks in the region of Novica. The enemy occupied the height north-eastward of the village. The enemy attacked at the confluence of the Rimnik and the Sereth, but the Roumanian counter-attack restored the situation.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ON LOWER SERETH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 23.

A wireless German official message says artillery fire increased from Stokhod to the Baltic. The Russians and the Roumanians were more active on the Lower Sereth.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S MANIFESTO

ARMY URGED TO SAVE FREEDOM OF FATHERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

A wireless Russian communiqué says:—The Provisional Government has issued manifesto to the Army saying:—Three weeks ago in accordance with the order of the Minister of War, the Armies on the south-western front took the offensive with the mighty revolutionary impulse taking 36,000 prisoners. The names of principal July the First regiments are entered on the records of the Revolution. These heroic fighters although threatened in the front by German bayonets, and in the rear by the treacherous mutiny, held their honour, Fatherland's existence and the success of the Revolution more precious than their lives. The nation's forces suppressed the mutiny in the interior, but the Revolution is still in great danger from the external enemy, who having gathered strength has assumed an offensive cunningly coupled with a traitorous blow in the rear. "Soldiers! Go forward heedless of cowards and save the freedom of the Fatherland."

"THE FATEFUL HOUR HAS STRUCK."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 23.

The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a proclamation beginning:—"Citizens, the fateful hour has struck." The Proclamation declares that the Kaiser's Armies have broken the Russian front, being facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some and the treachery of others. Both threaten the very foundations of New Russia. Hidden forces of counter-revolution raise their heads, but the Government, confident of recuperation of the country and the strength of the people, will act with all energy and resolution, which the exceptional circumstances demand. The first capital problem is the application of strength in the struggle against the foreign foe and the defence of the new Government against anarchical

(Continued on page 6.)

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

ADMIRAL CHENPINKWANG'S MANIFESTO.

PEKING GOVERNMENT DECLAREED ILLEGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, July 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. July 23.

Admiral Chenpinkwang, ex-Minister of the Navy, has issued a manifesto on behalf of the Navy demanding maintenance of the provisional constitution, reassembly of the Parliament and punishment of the rebellious provincial governors, and declaring that the Peking Government is illegal. Chenpinkwang and Tangshaoyi are proceeding to Canton in the cruiser Haichi. It is expected that the whole cruisers squadron will follow.

SIR E. CARSON RECEIVES FREEDOM OF BELFAST.

WHAT THE NAVY IS DOING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. July 23.

The Freedom of Belfast was conferred upon Sir Edward Carson to-day. In his speech Sir Edward Carson referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognise that the Navy was policing at least two hundred million square miles of the sea, nor did they realise that every morsel of food they ate was due to the Navy's ceaseless exertions. He had never encountered more able, courageous, determined or loyal men than the Navy men. Contrary to the common practice the Navy loathed and detested advertisement.

THE PEACE PROSPECT.

Sir E. Carson proceeded that the nation longed for peace but would never agree to it while Prussianism reared its head above water, longing to trample underfoot the liberties inherited from long ages.

Referring to the speech of Dr. Michaelis, Sir Edward Carson said it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace, we were prepared to treat to-morrow, not with Prussianism but with the best of the German nation, and as an earnest of their sincerity that they did not want to acquire territory nor do violence to others let them first withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contrition towards the humanity of the invaded territories, then we would willingly negotiate and see what could be done for the salvation of the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

M. RIBOT'S STIRRING WORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 23.

The Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government trusting that the Government would suppress all propaganda against discipline and the security of the nation.

Previously, the Clemenceau had made a remarkable speech denouncing pacifism amid general cheers.

M. Ribot said that now he knew the whole of the Parliament was behind him he could govern more strongly. Germany needed peace and meant to secure it by any means. The French were in presence of a campaign of treachery and the police must redouble their vigilance. Foul German propaganda must be suppressed. If France wished for peace through war weariness she was no longer worthy to be called France. There must be no blind optimism and also no excessive uneasiness. France could not be conquered.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ALONG BELGIAN DUNES.

PERMANENT MENACE TO GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the activity of the German artillery has been a feature along the Belgian dunes for some days and has been steadily increasing. The Germans attempted to consolidate along the support-line from which they drove back battalions of King's Royal Rifles and Northamptons recently, but the position was rendered untenable and they retired. The only territorial result of the attack has been the creation of a very wide No Man's Land. The Germans are permanently menaced in this area owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of long-distance monitor bombardment.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

AGAINST INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS' OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 22.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., July 23.

It is now announced that the Reichstag has adjourned till August 26th against the votes of the Independent Socialists.

KAISER GOES TO FAST FRONT.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 23.

The Kaiser has gone to the East front.

FIGHTING NEAR DVINSK.

(Continued from page 5.)

counter-revolutionary attempts regarding which it will not hesitate to take the most rigorous steps possible. Simultaneously the Government will again demonstrate by its foreign policy that the Army can only fight with firm conviction that not a drop of Russian blolod will be shed for foreign ends and again confirm the universally proclaimed sentiments of democratic right in pacific pronouncements.

It is, therefore, summoning an inter-Allied Conference in August to decide the general orientation off the Allies' foreign policy and co-ordinate actions with regard to the application of the principles of the Russian revolution. Russia will be represented at it by democratic representatives as well as diplomats.

Steps are proceeding for elections for the Constituent Assembly on September 30th.

The chief internal problem is the introduction, as rapidly as possible, of autonomy for municipalities and zemstvos on the basis of direct equal secret and universal suffrage.

A decree will shortly be promulgated abolishing classes and ranks of officials and all decorations except those for great military deeds.

DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD SUPPRESSED.

DISSOLUTION OF BALTIC FLEET CENTRAL COMMITTEE ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

M. Kerensky in a message to Helsingford and other ports says that the disturbances in Petrograd organised by German agents have been suppressed and arrests are proceeding. He appeals to all to rally to the Government.

M. Kerensky in an Order to the Army, and the Navy reviews the revolt at the Kronstadt and sedition in the Baltic Fleet which led to the outbreak in Petrograd and obliged orders to be given for the arrest of the deputation from the Baltic Fleet in Petrograd. He, therefore, orders the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet, the election of a new Committee and despatch to Petrograd for trial of all suspects in the Fleet. If this order is not executed, then Kronstadt detachments and crews of battleships Petropavlovsk, Republic and Slava, which have disgraced themselves will be branded as traitors and rigorously treated.

M. Kerensky concludes:—Treason has brought the country to the brink of the precipice. German Armies have already taken the offensive and the enemy's Fleet may try to profit by the chaos. Drastic measures are necessary to end the confusion. The Army has already done something and the Fleet should follow suit.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS NEARLY OVER.

IMMEDIATE PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

The Government crisis is nearly over. Socialist Ministers in agreement with the Executive Committee have delivered an ultimatum demanding the immediate proclamation of the Republic, the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges and medals, the reform of land, financial and economic systems, firm measures against counter-Revolution and the dismissal of all unfaithful generals.

GENERAL STAFF ON RUMANIAN FRONT.

DECLARES READINESS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

The General Staff on the Roumanian front has telegraphed to M. Kerensky and the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates denouncing the disorders in Petrograd as treason to the Revolution and the Army, demanding the most stringent measures including the use of armed force against the rebels and declaring its readiness to support the Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by every means and to employ armed force if necessary.

RUSSIA'S MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 23.

A Ministerial statement regarding the resignations notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction and Justice and appoints Mr. Nekrasoff Minister without portfolio and acting Premier during M Kerensk's absence, and M. Tserebelli, Minister of Interior and of Posts and Telegraphs.

PRINCE LVOFF'S RESIGNATION

OVER DISAGREEMENT WITH SOCIALISTS ON QUESTION OF LAND REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. July 23.

The resignation of the Russian Premier, Prince Lvoff, was due to disagreement with the Socialists on the question of land reform.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., July 23.

The report is published of the Commission of Inquiry into industrial unrest, the appointment of which was announced by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on May 25th on the motion for adjournment for Whitsun.

Summarising the reports of eight District Commissions. Mr. Barnes says that they show a strong feeling of patriotism among the employers and the employed w'o are determined to help the State in t'e present crisis. The majority of workmen are sensible to the national difficulties. All Commissions emphasise that the leading cause of unrest is increased cost of living, unequal distribution of food and belief in profiteering.

The operation of Munitions of the War Act is, undoubtedly, a serious cause, particularly the restriction on a workman's selecting his sphere of labour while changes in working conditions, especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation with the work-people. The causes of unrest which are local and not universal include inadequate housing, liquor restrictions and industrial fatigue.

There is also a prevailing feeling that pledges are not observed as they were before the war, and there is woeful uncertainty with regard to industrial future.

COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioners recommend *inter alia*:—First, immediate reduction in food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food and a better system of distribution; secondly, the participation of Labour in the affairs of the community as partners rather than servants; thirdly, closer contact between the employer and the employed; fourthly, the granting of larger discretion to Pensions Committees with regard to the treatment of disharged soldiers, and fifthly, the raising of agricultural wages in the western area to twenty-five shillings weekly.

ENEMY EVACUATION OF MTSHAKAMA.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 23.

An Official communiqué from East Africa says:—The enemy evacuated Mtshakama on July 17th: We pursued the main body and occupied the ridge northward of Marongombe which we attacked on the 19th. Severe fighting took place. The enemy stubbornly resisted and frequently counter-attacked, but sustained heavy losses.

The enemy evacuated Kitope and we drove his rearguard in the direction of Madaba. The enemy retreat towards Mahenge continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column to the south through Engaruka westward of Lake Enatron.

ROUMANIA PREPARED TO RENEW WAR.

THOROUGHLY RE-ARMED AND RE-EQUIPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 23.

Reuters correspondent at French Headquarters says, news has been received from Roumania that the army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war, having been thoroughly rearmed, reequipped and trained under French direction.

STATE OF WAR PROCLAIMED IN VALENCIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

A state of war has been proclaimed in Valenoia.

FIRST MACHINEGUN REGIMENT SURRENDERS GUNS.

PRINCE LVOFF'S DISAGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 23.

A message from Petrograd, dated July 21st, says that the First Machinegun Regiment has surrendered its guns and rifles.

Prince Lvoff not only disagreed with his colleagues regarding land reform, which he considered would ruin Russia, but opposed the immediate proclamation of the Republic. He contended that the Constiuent Assembly was the proper body to decide these questions and also disapproved the dissolution of the Duma Council and urged that the policy of the whole Government must be guided by the decisions of the all-Russian Congresses of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

M. KERENSKY GOES TO FRONT.

DEPUTATION OF BALTIC FLEET RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, July 22.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 23.

A telegram from Petrograd says that on Saturday, M. Kerensky again set out for the front.

The Deputation of the Baltic Fleet was released on Friday night at the instance of the Central Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Despatches from Galicia state that the breach in Russian front, is twelve versts broad and ten deep.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

that Michaelis's honeyed mouthings are hypocritical cant intended to soothe the unfortunate masses in Germany and deceive the world. There can only be one end, the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him the united Empire. Outer Dominions are even more resolute, to-day, to prosecute the war to victory on the field of battle than at the commencement.

MICHAELIS' SUBTERFUGES.

PREMIER'S RUTHLESS ANALYSIS CORDIALLY APPROVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., July 23.

The papers this morning cordially approve Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Michaelis's subterfuges.

BERLIN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, July 21.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., July 23.

A Berlin morning paper's comments on the speech of Michaelis are coloured by their political tendencies. The "Vorwaerts" declares that he did not acknowledge the facts nor adopt the Reichstag's peace programme. He gives the impression that he is falteringly seeking a way.

The Centre Party organ says that Michaelis is steering a middle course and the Conservative "Deutsche Tageszeitung," though sympathetic to Michaelis, prefers to wait and see.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY.

CONGRATULATIONS BY KING OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, July 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 23.

The King has telegraphed to the King of Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence Anniversary, sympathetically conveying Greece's hope of an Allied triumph.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

GERMANS ARRESTED AND 18,965 TONS OF SHIPPING SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BANGKOK, July 23.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 23.

Siam has declared war on Germany. She hs arrested the Germans and seized 18,965 tons of German shipping.

STRUGGLE ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

ENEMY'S FAILURE TO DRIVE OUT THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—German attacks accompanied by violent bombardments continued last night on the plateau from before Craonne to Casemates. After extremely violent attempts the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first-line, but an immediate vigorous counter-attack ejected him from all but a small portion.

The struggle on the California Plateau only ended late at night; despite all efforts of the enemy he was unable to drive us from the plateau.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT SHIP,

MADRAS NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress committee held on Saturday evening with Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyengar in the chair the following were nominated for the presidentship of the next national congress. Mrs. Besant, Dr. Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar, and the Raja of Mahmudabad.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

I.F.A. shield competition:—The reply between Tajhat and Wari on the customs ground resulted in a one goal victory for the former. For the goal one of the Wari backs was responsible.

On the Dalhousie ground the seventh Hussars defeated the Wilts regiment by a solitary goal There was nothing to choose between the teams if the last five minutes of play when the Wilts unsuccessfully bombarded the Hussars goal be neglected.

On the Calcutta ground the Tenth Middlesex managed to best the Combined British Infantry by the odd goal in five. Calcutta's interests in the shield are now in the hands of the Aryans and Tajhats, two Indian teams.

It is understood thot Mr. E. G. L. Laird Macgregor, late collector of Customs, Calcutta who during his leave has been at work under the Admiralty at home, will, on return from leave, revert to the Bombay Presidency.

"HOME RULE" IN A CLASS ROOM!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me publicly congratulate the Rev. Father Goodier of St. Xavier's College on the boldness and originality with which he has managed to give the go-by to the recent Government Circular addressed to schools and colleges. While addressing his pupils on newspapers and journalism last Friday, the Rev. Father delivered an excellent harangue which was bristling with politics and which was also bristling at every point with ignorance of the present political situation in India and India's constitutional fight for Home Rule. The Government forbids students to attend a political meeting, and so Father Goodier converted his class into a political meeting! The Rev. Principal during his discourse indirectly condemned the present-day pro-Indian journalism; and I may assure you, sir, that all the time you were uppermost in Father Goodier's mind. He does not like you to attribute,—as if you ever did,—all the ills of this world and the next, including the Prag Mahal fire, to the poor, over-worked and under appreciated bureaucracy only. He also does not like enthusiastic youths taking journalism. He does not like "Home Rule" either. But the very utterance of the words "Home Rule," although it was meant for disparagement, called forth loud applause, from the tongue-tied students! Father Goodier hated this sort of enthusiasm within the sacred precincts of the College, and he reprimanded his audience severely for their impudence and obstinacy in tasting the forbidden fruit.

However, let it be clearly understood that the Rev. gentleman was only suggesting a few points to his pupils for writing an essay on newspapers or journalism! And Father Goodier could not afford to be merely academic on such an interesting occasion! So he illustrated his points by modern journalism in India. A reference, therefore, to Indian politics was natural. A condemnation, therefore, of the Home Rule propaganda and pro-Indian journalism was inevitable. And don't forget that Lord Willingdon's Government has forbidden students from attending meetings where Home Rule is "advocated" and not where it is "condemned." So, Father Groodier was perfectly within his rights! Again, the Rev. gentleman did not forget to assure his pupils that he did not do "all this" merely to please Lord Willingdon. We accept his assurance absolutely. For Lord Willingdon is too good, too generous, and too chivalrous to be pleased with these methods of repression which his Excellency has been compelled to sanction most reluctantly, and we believe, on account of the clamorous demand of the anti-Home Rule fraternity, of which Father Goodier now bids fair to be a distinguished member.

May I recommend, sir, the name of Father Goodier to the Secretaries of the Home Rule League as an excellent volunteer to carry on the Home Rule propaganda within the precincts of educational institutions in this Presidency? For, remember, it does not matter in what manner you preach "Home Rule within the Empire." You may preach it by straight, honest talk. You may preach it by *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*. You may preach it by innuendoes. You may preach it by silence. You may preach it by condemnation. You may preach it, if you please, by giving tips to your pupils on "essay writing." In short, you can preach it in a variety of ways, and undoubtedly Father Goodier's is one of that variety.

Sir, I would not have cared to pen this letter had it not been for the fact that I happen to be a Xavierite, and a very loyal Xaverite. I do not mind Father Goodier's political opinions, and no true Xavierite should mind them. But I do mind those opinions being ventilated before a helpless and voiceless audience within the sacred precincts of my beloved *Alma Mater*.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

High Court, Bombay July 23.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AND THE SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Bishop of Bombay and your leader in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" may I, through your courtesy, draw his Lordship's attention to his lecture which he delivered within twelve months after his arrival in India at Allahabad wherein he showed the value of his Liberal English impressions acquired in 39 years of his existence? This matter is still fresh in the minds of many readers, and as it so happens it was referred to by a correspondent in the same "Indian Social Reformer" of the year of his Lordship's arrival in India.—Yours, etc.,

A TRUE IMPERIALIST.

Bombay, July 23.

THE JOINT CONFERENCE OF BOMBAY.

BENGAL DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

At a Conference of the Bengal Congress Committee and the Bengal Moslem League held yesterday it was decided that the following gentlemen from Bengal will attend the Joint Conference of the All-India Congress and the Moslem League Committees to be held in Bombay on the 28th instant. Babus Motilal Ghose, Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Bejoy Krishna Bose, Kumar Krishna Mitter, Satyananda Bose, Drs. Nilratan Sircar, and Promotho Nath Bannerjee, and Messrs. Fazul Huq and Majidar Rahaman.

The Secretory of State has sanctioned a pension of £600 to Mr. Digambar Chatterjee, latelly a judge of the Calcutta High Court.

AGRA PROVINCE ZEMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S ADVICE TO ZEMINDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Sir James Meston this morning, laid the foundation stone of the Meston mansions, the future headquarters of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, before a large and distinguished gathering including several Rajahs and Zemindars from various districts.

Nawab Abdul Majid read an address during the course of which he said that the membership stood at 400 and Rs. 85,000 had been promised for the building fund. Referring to the war, the address said that the Government everywhere was already embarrassed enough and like good people of a respectable ancient nation, they had chosen to keep clear of all political agitation and not to press for the present even their just and reasonable demands on the Government. There would be enough time for all this when both the rulers and the ruled were free from the imminent cares and anxieties of war.

His honour replied in the vernacular and congratulated the association on the progress made and pointed out the various duties of an exemplary zemindar, among them being the education of their children. His honour said it was not edifying to see zemindar members of the Legislative Council reading speeches written by others. They should be able to make their own speeches. Lastly, their duty was to help Government to bring the war to a successful issue.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

PROVISION FOR FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The labours of the Committee on Madras District Municipalities Bill concluded on Saturday afternoon. It was generally agreed that some provision should be made to give option to municipalities to introduce elementary education free or compulsory or both as their means permit. It was also resolved to allow these bodies to levy an educational cess subject to the sanction of the Government. The Bill will now be finally cast into shape in the light of the Committee's recommendation, and will then go up to the Government of India for approval.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

DECCAN SABHA'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, July 23.

Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, President; and Messrs. Apte and Gupte, Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, have, by direction of the Council of the Sabha, submitted to the Governor-General of India, through the Bombay Government, a representation in respect of the grave situation that has arisen in the country, because of the manner in which the Indian demand for Self-Government within the British Empire has been treated by some of the British authorities, subordinate to the Government of India.

Para. 21 of the representation says that the Council of the Sabha submits that the Madras Government clearly misapplied the provisions of the act and pressed them beyond their legitimate scope when they utilized them against the methods or the results of the methods of a political propaganda for a change in the system of Government. The ordinary courts were competent to deal with any charge or charges that could be substantiated against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. The representation concludes as follows:—"India has been waiting for the response with remarkable trust and patience and all that has been vouchsafed to her in the way of response is that the elected members in the Imperial Legislature have been kept at arm's length instead of being consulted and treated with trust. The leaders of the National Congress and the Moslem League have, to all appearance, been ignored. Some of the leaders of the Home Rule League have been interned."

POST-WAR REFORMS.

DEMAND BY AHMEDABAD CITIZENS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held this evening in the Anand Bhuvan Theatre, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram presiding A Home Rule deputation from Bombay consisting of Sheth Ratansey Dharamsee Morarjee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker and others had come to attend the meeting. Various speeches on the present political situation were made and approval was accorded to the demands of the 19 members of the Imperial Council, as well as the schemes accepted by the Congress and the Moslem League.

SIMPLIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED TO FRAME PROPOSALS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

It is probable that a committee of select officials and non-officials will be appointed to frame final proposals for the simplication of municipal accounts and local codes with a view to the removal and relaxation of the restrictions now imposed on the action of local bodies.

PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 4.)

the nation as a whole, and are not directly for the benefit of particular bodies;

(3) Services intermediate between these two classes, referred as seminational. These are administered by local authorities, without the state claiming any supervision.

The English Committee thought that the first class should be paid for entirely from local funds, the second class entirely from rational funds, and the intermediate class jointly by national and local funds. One hopes that in discussing the relation between Local Boards and Provincial Governments in this country, the principles laid down by the English Committee can be followed. Education then will be a national charge to be subvented from provincial funds.

Lawrence Committee's Recommendations.

The Lawrence Committee's financial recommendations can be classified as follows:—

1. District Councils should be granted a share in certain sources of public revenue preferably the excise and land revenue.

2. That they be empowered to impose taxes on the annual rent value of occupied lands, on vehicles, beasts of burden and one houses and a surcharge on the income tax.

But the majority of the Committee have not taken count of the opinion, that in recommending the increase of one anna local fund cess up to two annas they are forgetting that since 1869 it is the land-owning class and the poor farmers, who alone have been paying the cess while non-agriculturists have been benefited at their expense. The cess on Abkary revenue, against which the majority of the Committee declared itself to be, appears to be a tax much favoured by educated Indian opinion. Apart from the sentimental objections of Mr. H. N. Apte, there is no valid objection to it excepting one, viz., that the proceeds are bound to be unequal in various Districts. But it is easy to get over this by pooling the revenue and redistributing it.

In England at the present time, each local authority receives an amount actually received by it in the financial year 1908-1909 from the duties of liquor licenses as also the sum from the extra taxes on beer and spirits, and it has to spend the proceeds of the extra taxes on beer and spirits in meeting the cost of higher education.

One must welcome any constructive discussion regarding the resources of our local bodies and the efforts to increase them, we do not claim that the central authority should find all the money and the local authority should spend it, but we should not forget, that some charges, should be considered national charges, notably education and in India to a very great extent sanitation, and that it is the provincial and imperial grants that should meet them.

MOTHER OF THREE SOLDIER SONS.

FORCED TO LIVE ON CHARITY.

The following appears in the "New Times" of Karachi:—

Sir,—Lately when I was, at Rohri, with my relatives, a lady about 70 years old, named Zanber Khatu came to me and requested me to get her a clue to the whereabouts of her three sons who, she said had joined the Indian Army as privates, at the beginning of the war. Knowing of no other course then, I drafted two applications on her behalf and sent them under her thumb impression to the District Magistrate Sukkur, and the General Commanding Officer, Karachi respectively requesting them to supply her the requiste information, and if possible to grant her some pension, as she stood in great need of it. The above mentioned lady is putting up and living on the charity of a retired Indian Soldier, who, lately told me, could not support her any longer. It is nearly a year, since she applied for relief to the above mentioned officers, and to our great regret little has been done for her as yet; Some inquiries were made by the District Magistrate Sukkur, and now I learn that she has got a reply from the Collector of Sukkur, to the effect that he can do nothing for her. I would therefore request you to kindly insert this in your paper so that some of your readers may inform me as to how I can learn of the whereabouts of her sons; and failing that to whom I should apply for her relief. Indeed it is exceedingly regrettable that a lady who has sent three of her best blood on the active service to die for us, should be left in ignorance of her sons and be uncared for by us on whom she has every claim.—Yours truly,

P. C. AJWANI.

MADRAS RECRUITING BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

It is likely that the Hon. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman will be the President of the Provincial Recruiting Board when it begins its operations.

PERFECT BUST DEVELOPMENT.

HOW FRENCH LADIES OBTAIN THEIR BEAUTIFUL FIGURES.

For a long time French ladies, who have always been famous for their beautiful figures, kept secret the means by which they attained their perfect development. Lately, however, announcements have appeared in certain scientific publications proving beyond doubt that the secret of their beauty lies in taking with each meal a standard 20-grain tablet of Phormoid, a food substance obtainable of any chemist, which appears to specially stimulate growth of flesh on the bust, neck, and cheeks. In fact, independent investigation proves conclusively that any thin, emaciated, angular, flat-chested woman can wonderfully improve her appearance and put on several pounds of flesh—just where she wants it—in a very short time and at a trifling expense by following this plan.

Get Health from FOOD—not medicine.
Vitafer
the All-British Tonic Food
is both Food and Force.

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B.S.A
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Rs. 3000 CASH IN PRIZES.

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1st Competition.

1st prize	.. .. ..	Rs. 1000
2nd „	.. .. ..	„ 500
3rd „	.. .. ..	„ 250

2nd Competition.

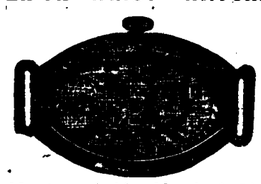
1st Prize	.. .. ..	Rs. 600
2nd „	.. .. ..	„ 300
3rd „	.. .. ..	„ 130
4th (2 prizes)..	.. each	„ 60
5th (10 „)	.. „	„ 10

RULES :

Open to all interested in Agriculture. Two of the 3 judges to be elected by ballot. Names of competitors will not be known by the judges until all papers have been marked. Copies of prize essays and names and addresses of winners will be furnished on request. Commencing from July 1st, 1917. Closes June 1st, 1918. Further details supplied by:

THE DELEGATE, of the
CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE,
1, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA

SUPER OR WRIST WATCHES.



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It cleans as well as polishes.

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Sole Agents:
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Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 21st.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
„ „ to Continent..	.. ..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	6.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	78 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 21st.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	.. ..	595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 23.

This morning the tone of the market was quiet, and Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 548 and Good Broach April Rs. 541. The Marwadi bazaar opened at about 3-15 p.m. Fine Broach July being unchanged at Rs. 548 and Good Broach April Rs. 540, but the latter quickly advanced to Rs. 542. Later on business was done in Good Broach April on Association terms at Rs. 540, and the bazaar rate declined to Rs. 534/35 Exchange terms. Fully Good Bengal January changed hands at Rs. 401 Association terms, the bazaar rate on Exchange terms being Rs. 396. The chief business has been in New Crop, Japanese export houses buying on Association terms. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are easier.

Our quotations for New Crop are Exchange terms.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach ..	— July	..	552
Fine Kumgaon-Akola	— July	..	476
Fine m. G. Bengal	— July	..	404
Good M. G. Westerns	— July-Augt	..	442
Good H. G. Westerns	— July-Augt	..	452
Good Sawgh-Berar	— July-Augt	..	492
Good H. G. Coompta	— July-Augt	..	510
Good m. G. Miraj	— July-Augt	..	494

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	— April 1918	..	535
Fully Good Bengal ..	.. January 1918 ..		395

Price for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUTOATIONS 10-0 P.M., NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	.. .. ..	Rs. 531
Fine Broach July	.. .. ..	„ 548
Fully Good Bengal Jan. ..	.. .. ..	„ 396
Fine Bengal July	.. .. ..	„ 401

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23rd JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F. G.	Gd.	G. G.	Delivery
M. G. Bengals ..	412	402	392			Ready.
M. G. Sconder'pukka	412	402	392			„
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		475	455			„
M. G. Broach ..		55½	545	495		„
M. G. Mathia ..		420	410			„
M. G. Akmi-Mirai "Good Staple"				500		„
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				500		„
M. G. Westerns ..				473	458	„
H. G. Westerns ..				463	448	„
M. G. Compta ..				512	488	„
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			530	518		„
M. G. Warangal ..				490		„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COTTON, 23rd July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	—	405	315	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	412	402	392	—	Ready
Sconde-Punjab (H G)	416	406	391	—	Ready & July 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	410	395	385	Ready 1/25th Jan. 18
Gomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	—	490	...	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Kumgaum Karanja (M G)	—	475	455	—	Ready & July
Oomrawatee dec. crystona (M G)	—	512		—	1/25th Jan. 18
Dharwar-Punlgaum (H G)	—	475	460	—	Ready
Veerwal (M G)	—	483	465	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	—	488	470	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	483	475	—	Ready
Broach (M G)	—	505	535	500	Ready & July 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	420	400	—	Ready
Madras (M.G.)	—	425	470	—	Ready
	—	460		—	1/25th Jan. 18

Go d. H.G.F.

Miraj (M.G.)	— ..	496	483	Ready
	— —	505		August/Sept.
Sawgd Dharwar	— —	500	488	Ready
	— —	500		August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	— —	493	473	Ready
	— —	485		August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	— —	455	465	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	— —	510	490	Ready
	— —	512	—	August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 21st July:—

Cotton	3,393 bales.
Wheat	13 029 owts.
Linseed	7,486 „
Rape, Kal and Mustardseed ..	1,316 „
Gingellyseed	572 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,344 „
Castorseed	3,536 „
Rice	2,316 „
Myrabollams	72 „
Cottonseed	161 „
Mowrasseed	11 „
Gram	2,304 „
Jowar	196 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,681 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 23rd—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-26"	— 44 0	0 0 0
„ White Cawnpore 70-26	— 43 8	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bansla	— 43 8	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	— 6 8	0 6 14
„ Brown Cawnpore	— 6 8	0 6 14
„ Yellow Cawnpore	— 7 6	0 7 12
Linseed, Brown Bold	— 8 7	0 8 13
„ Brown Thin	— 7 8	0 7 14
Teoriseed White 35-16	— 46 0	0 0 0
„ Gular 75-32	— 45 0	0 0 0
„ Gular 50-54	— 44 0	0 0 0
„ Black	— 37 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, White	— 7 8	0 7 14
Groundnuts	— 39 0	0 0 0

Mowrasseed	— — —	4 0 0 4 8 0
Jawree	— — —	39 0 0 4 4 0
Arandie	— — —	41 0 0 3 4 0
Forward,		Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept.	— —	0 12 6
Linseed, „ ..	— —	0 4 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 20th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	6	6,912
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Nil	Nil.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

The silver market was steady with limited business passing.

Bar Gold 25-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 95-6.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 95-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185¼.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 175.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 275.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150¾.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 147¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but soon eased off. There was a good amount of selling chiefly for August settlement both speculative and profit taking.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,795 to 1,755 and closed at 1,760, Madhavjees from 2,220 to 2,185, Fazulbhoys from 805 to 785, Crescents from 236/4 to 230, Currimbhoys from 387/8 to 370, Indian Bleaching from 310 to 302/8, Indore-Malwas from 387/8 to 377/8, Davids from 580 to 562/8, Pearls from 500 to 542/8, Simplex from 725 to 710, and Shapurji from 140 to 135.

Bombay United declined to 735, Nagpurs to 2,440, Swadeshis to 1,805, and Finlay improved to 335.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 297/8 and 277/8 and closed at 280, and Deferreds between 1,220 and 1,185; Katni ordinary shares were placed between 275 and 260, and deferreds declined to 960. Shivrajpurs were quoted at 53 and Central India Mining at 52.

Alcock Ashdown declined to 980, Tata Hydros improved to 1,185, Bombay Steam improved to 295, and Port Caning to 710.

The market closed dull with more sellers than buyers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 20th July, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital ..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 3,77,60,736	
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 1,21,15,259	4,98,75,989
Other Deposits ..	17,35,21,433
Post Bills ..	9,064
Sundries ..	18,94,424
Total Rs.	24,45,00,910

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities ..	2,50,68,915
Other authorised Securities ..	27,81,898
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,59,48,271
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..	6,64,35,332
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	1,06,73,593
Dead Stock ..	9,09,061
Stamps ..	6,766
Bullion ..	3,185
Balances with other Banks ..	7,73,547
Sundries ..	7,40,358
Cash ..	11,01,99,966
Total Rs.	24,45,00,910

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

There was a firm tone in the market for jute mill shares. On opening after two days' holidays and in response to a brisk inquiry, a fair volume of business was reported at full rates, although an easier feeling subsequently prevailed due to a slight decline in prices of gunnies. But this in its turn gave place to acitivity again and the market was fully firm at close. In coal shares there was very little of interest to report. Tea shares were neglected, but the miscellaneous section was well patronised. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 25, 25/4, 25/8, Burragarh 4/10, 4/12; Equitable ord 50/12; Ghusick 20; Ondal ord 16/10, 16/12, 17; Parasea 4/10, 4/12; Standard 44/12, 45; Union 16.

Jute:—Belvedere prefs 116/8, 117/8; Budge-Budge ord 410; Clive ord 177, 176, 174/6, 176/8; Dalhousie ord 385, 387; Delta ord 395, 400, 402; Empire ord 43; Fort William ord 199, 201, 197, 198, 196/8; Howrah ord 344, 348, 350 and 358; Kamarhatty ord 361, 357, 359, 359; Khardah prefs 102, 103; Kinnison ord 620; Lawrence ord 370, 372, 375; Lothian 135; New Central ord 415, 417, 420; Northbrook ord 39/2, 39/4; Reliance ord 320 odd lot 324, 326, 327, 330; Soorah ord 166; Standard ord 435 and 430.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 55/8; Burn and Co. ord 240; British Burma Petroleum 5/8; Bowreah Cotton a prefs 116, 117; Calcutta Ice 14/4; Dacca Electric Supply 13/12, 14; Dalbhoom Gold ord 17/12, 18; Dunbar Cotton ord 19, 19/8; Fort Gloster Jute debentures 100; Great India Phosphate 6 to 8 p; Kluang Rubber 9/12 to 10/2; Kinnison Jute debentures 100; Titaghar Paper ord 141/8; Victoria Cotton ord 200.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to Rs. 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 67/4 to Rs. 67/8.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

BUREAU REPORT ON ITS CONDITION.

The Bureau issued the first report of the season on the condition of the cotton crop in mail week, writes a correspondent from New York to the "Manchester Guardian." It makes the average condition 69.5 on May 25, compared with 77.5 last year, 80 two years ago, and 79.1 the ten years' average. With the exception of South Carolina, which is 5 points better, all States show a materially lower condition than at the same date last year, the decreases ranging from 4 points in Georgia and Texas up to 23 points in Arkansas and Tennessee. Mississippi has a condition 17 points under last year, Alabama 15, North Carolina 13, and Louisiana and Oklahoma 8. The average is 8 points under last year. Compared with the ten years' average, North Carolina is 19 points below. Alabama and Tennessee 18, Arkansas 17, Mississippi 14, Georgia 10, South Carolina 7, Texas 5, Oklahoma 4, and Louisiana 3; the average reduction amounting to 9.6.

The following table shows the condition of the cotton crop on May 25, for four years and also the ten years' average:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	10. yr. aver.
North Carolina..	68	76	86	76	82
South Carolina..	70	75	80	72	77
Georgia ..	69	73	81	80	79
Florida ..	76	82	80	92	83
Alabama ..	61	76	78	85	79
Mississippi ..	66	83	82	87	80
Louisiana ..	74	82	76	82	77
Texas ..	74	78	79	65	79
Arkansas ..	64	87	84	79	81
Tennessee ..	63	88	85	80	81
Oklahoma ..	77	85	76	69	81
Missouri ..	73	87	90	86	84
Virginia ..	75	79	88	83	87
California ..	82	97	82	100	—
General average.	69 5	77·5	80·0	74·3	79·1

REVISED ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE.

The Bureau has also issued a revised estimate of the 1916 acreage, making the area planted 36,053,000 acres, which compares with 35,239,000 acres estimated in December, 35,994,000 acres estimated in July, and 32,107,000 acres the revised estimate for 1915. The area picked is estimated at 34,985,000 acres, against 31,412,000 last year, and the yield per acre at 156.6lb., against 156.3lb. estimated in December and 170.3lb. for the previous crop.

POTATO-SPRAYING.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Lloyd George took part in a potato-spraying exhibition on an allotment near his home at Walton-on-the-Hill on Saturday June 16. A demonstrator was there from the Food Production Department with a machine to illustrate how potato-spraying should be performed, and he gave a long dissertation on the system and the machine before the exhibition began. The Prime Minister, who had just left a conference with a distinguished French visitor, and intensely interested in the situation in France, now became absorbed in potato-spraying as a means of winning the war. The demonstrator made it clear that potato-spraying was to be one of the chief proofs of patriotism this year, and he hinted that any one who left his garden patch a prey to blight while the neighbours had purged theirs was to be treated as a public enemy—as a Hun, in fact.

THE KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

Mr. Lloyd George listened to a detailed explanation of the knapsack sprayer and witnessed the mixing of the chemicals,—Burgundy mixture it is called—composed of sulphide of copper, soda, and water, and promptly accepted an invitation to give an exhibition of how to use the machine. He was quite ready to shoulder the knapsack, but the Food Production expert acted as his assistant. "This job suits me," said the Prime Minister. He has always been a bit of an agriculturist, and before the war was busy taking a national interest in (and out of) land The destruction of blight in any form is also in his line In spite of the oppressive heat of Saturday afternoon, he cheerfully gave the allotment-holders and villagers of Walton Heath a demonstration of what he is going to do to his own potato patch, and he hopes everyone will follow his example. "Spraying potatoes," he was told by the Food Production expert, "will save a hundred thousand tons of potatoes."

The mixture machines are supplied by the Food Production Department, 72, Victoria-street, London, S.W.I., with instructions how they should be used, all information can be obtained. The price is £3, but allotment-holders should use them on co-operative lines. One machine will serve a large number of gardens. Spraying should be done during the first two weeks of July and again at a later period. There should be C.S.C. (Co-operative Spraying Clubs) formed in each parish, or public-spirited citizens should secure machines and let the small garden and allotment potato growers hire them for a nominal fee.—The "Daily Chronicle."

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MARKET BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours up to 8 a.m. on 23rd July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 23rd. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	in. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.42	25.72	37.82	45.05
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.09	27.95	41.76	43.84
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.09	27.15	41.41	43.76
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.18	27.04	43.38	49.93
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd July 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.537	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.3	Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	75 3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.878	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	"
Minimum	76.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind do. do.	234	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.43	Inches.
Total fall during month	10.76	"
Do. do. year	27.97	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July	0.31	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of week	Day of Month	July	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of week	July	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	23	m	1 32	25 11	23	m	7 10	17 6
Tues	24	m	1 50a	27 6	24	m	7 41	18 1
Wed	25	m	2 6	27 1	25	m	8 3m	18 1
Thur	26	m	2 15a	27 1	26	m	8 26	18 11
Fri.	27	m	2 42a	26 8	27	m	8 51	18 2
Sat.	28	m	3 24	25 5	28	m	9 51	19 9
Sun.	29	m	4 14a	24 7	29	m	10 13	18 3
			5 16	24 8			10 45a	18 3
			6 38	24 6			10 39	20 8
			8 55	25 7			11 25a	21 6
			4 47a	25 7			11	18 1
			5 38	24 7			0 25a	22 1
			6 53	24 9				0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 23 (Monday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 26 (Thursday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 27 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 28 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 14m.
" 29 (Sunday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h 30.1m a.m., First quarter : 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.60in. and Ambala 3.05in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab but moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.66in., Mainpuri 0.26in., Cawnpore 2.08in and Allahabad 2.10in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Allahabad but in defect at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegrams have been received from stations in Sind. Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.88in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Ahmedabad has had 0.25in., Neemuch 3.63in. and Indore 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.10in., Saugor 0.40in., Hoshangabad 0.30in., Akola 0.46in., Amroati 1.56in., Nagpur 0.63in., and Chanda 1.98in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.42in., Ratnagiri 1.70in., Mormugao 1.15in., and Karwar 1.95in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.15in., Belgaum 0.36in., Nizamabad 2.40in. and Hyderabad 0.37in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the United Provinces and local on the north Madras coast and in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the north and the east Punjab. Isolated showers have occurred also in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central and the United Provinces, local rain in Hyderabad, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the north and the east Punjab and some showers on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 23rd of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PENINSULA—						
Bombay: Do. (22nd July)	100.5	80.6	21	0	0	0
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	105.7	91.8	56	..	2.60	+0.84
Ratnagiri	91.9	76.0	91	0.50	18.18	+10.45
Malan	102.5	84.5	76	—	3.92	—1.90
Mahad	97.5	91.2	86	..	3.97	..
Jeur	94.4	76.1	83	3.15	11.80	+2.57
Jeur	91.3	80.5	84	0.06	7.65	—2.52
DECCAN PROVINCES—						
Do.	88.3	79.2	94	0.64	9.67	—0.21
Sholapur	92.0	73.1	90	0.26	7.24	—1.06
Phaltan	87.5	79.0	80	..	6.75	—0.66
Satara	92.0	75 7	95	0.08	14.60	+3.06
Ahmednagar	97.2	79 2	80	2.10	12.10	—1.20
DEED AND MAHRATTA—						
Jamkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	87.0	78.6	..	..	12.32	+4.63
Jaipore	89.0	78.4	89	0.58	11.64	+3.79
Kotah	86.2	79.6	84	..	18.93	+6.60
Mount Abu	74.0	68.4	97	0.14	26.24	+4.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	92.0	79 7	73	..	7.47	+0.63
Cambay	85	84.5	86	0.01	4.46	—3.4
Dharwar	92.0	78.4	91	..	15.19	+9.03
Karwar	87	74.3	79	0.08	11.11	—.64
Mormugao Port	93.8	79.4	83	—	9.83	+1.98
Surat	86.5	76.3	83	0.05	2.76	+0.03
Ahmedabad	95.8	76.9	82	0.25	14.72	+2.02
Deesa	92.0	79.0	87	..	14.22	+2.84
Neemuch	86	74.6	89	3.63	26.22	+1.96
Indore	91.8	78.1	94	0.20	15.14	+0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	76.7	89	0.10	19.52	—1.57
Saugor	79.2	74.6	96	0.40	15.04	+0.44
Hoshangabad	92.1	74.6	97	0.30	24.89	+7.22
Khandwa	94.5	75 4	92	0.07	13.84	+4.97
Akola	94.2	72.3	92	0.46	10.94	+3.92
Amraoti	94.2	72.8	94	1.56	10.64	—3.83
Nagpur	96	76.3	89	0.63	19.70	—3.92
Chanda	94.4	74 0	94	1.98	20.10	+4.05
Raipur	97.6	76.0	87	0.02	11.41	+7.78
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	85.9	77.4	88	0.42	25 72	—3.70
Ratnagiri	84.4	73.5	92	1.70	30.33	—1.44
Mahableshwar	80.0	74.7	97	1.15	60 09	—0.22
Karwar	86.0	74.6	94	1.95	68.51	—4.89
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA—						
Ajmere	89.2	75 8	80	..	1.10	—7.09
Nasirabad	93.0	70.5	93	..	0.90	—0.69
Phalna	88.4	71.2	84	0.15	9.07	—1.90
Mhow	86	67.6	73	..	4.88	—3.22
Nimach	86.0	70.2	83	..	6.12	+1.10
Deesa	92.1	66.7	95	0.38	14.10	—0.44
Ahmedabad	95.2	71.1	89	0.25	14.34	+0.84
Mount Abu (Under)	80	70.7	94	2.84	40.91	+0.00
Kotah	95.1	70.8	91	0.34	9.05	—4.80
CEYLON AND CHELOO—						
Colombo	87.4	73.2	95	4.90	4 37	+2.43
Galle	87.0	74.1	85	1.70	44.12	—1.38
Trincomalee	87.7	73.4	89	0.70	20.35	—0.61
Colombo	85.8	74.6	86	0.30	0.82	—4.01
MADRAS COAST—						
Negapatam	87.4	76.7	92	0.60	12.75	+3.37
Cuddalore	91.8	74.8	86	0.04	4.15	+0.91
Pondicherry	89.7	81.1	66	..	4.32	—1.20
Madras	96.6	79.4	66	0.01	0.99	+0.07
Nellore	91.2	74.4	86	0.18	4.08	—1.79
Masulipatam	89.8	71.4	70	0.41	1.64	—1.87
Vizagapatam	90.8	79.2	61	—	2.43	—0.06
Kalingapatam	87.6	79.8	61	..	1.66	—1.05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd July, 1917, was 29.514 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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